

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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March 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m.

Humidity 89

March 11, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 68

Humidity 83 77

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST  
Barometer 29.93

7163 日本語

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

日本語 三月十一日 単行 10セント  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TELEGRAMS.

### CONDENSED.

THE GERMANS ARE EVACUATING ISPAHAN.  
MR. PEMBERTON BILLING IS ELECTED FOR EAST HERTS.  
GERMANY CONSIDERS HERSELF AT WAR WITH PORTUGAL.  
UNANIMOUS SUBMISSION OF PERSIAN TRIBES IS REPORTED.  
THE UNDERTONE OF THE SILVER MARKET CONTINUES GOOD.  
THE NEW DEFENCES IN EGYPT ARE PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.  
GERMAN CAPTURE OF VAUX IS DESCRIBED AS FLAGRANT LYING.  
EXCHANGE ON CHINA IS NEARER PARITY THAN FOR SOME TIME.  
DESTROYER COQUETTE AND TORPEDO-BOAT 11 HAVE BEEN MINED.  
WORLD'S SILVER PRODUCTION LAST YEAR ESTIMATED AT \$28,750,000.  
DIFFICULTY IS EXPERIENCED IN RESTRAINING FRENCH FROM ATTACK.  
GERMANS HAVE MULTIPLIED FALSEHOODS SINCE OFFENSIVE FAILED.  
GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN HAVE CAUSED RIOTING AT COLOGNE.  
BIZER WILL BE NAVAL BASE FOR RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON TREBIZOND.

### THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

French Fight With Great Fury.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

March 10, 1.45 p.m.

According to a Paris message, French officers say it is most difficult to restrain the men, who are anxious to attack, but there have been opportunities when the French infantry charged with irresistible fury. Such was the case in the fight for Corbeaux wood, where the German advance threatened to cut off the French holding Ois Hill.

The action began at noon on Wednesday. The French, advancing in the open, were most clever in taking cover, and they lost insignificantly, despite the German shelling. But there was desperate close-quarter fighting inside the wood, the French being absolutely frenzied.

Twenty volunteered at one point to charge a deadly machine-gun which was concealed in a ditch. Leaping between the trees, they soon reached the gun and bayoneted the gunners. The wood was cleared early in the afternoon, whereupon the Germans concentrated their artillery in the wood, and their reserves made an onslaught at dusk. An all-night fight resulted in the French being masters of practically the whole wood.

A similar thing occurred at the village of Vaux, when two companies out of brigade after brigade of attacking Germans secured barricaded houses. The French counter-attacked with the bayonet and expelled them after a most ferocious conflict.

Flagrant Lying by Germans.

March 10, 1.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, a communiqué describes the German boast of the capture of Vaux as flagrantly lying. It says that at the very hour the Berlin telegram appeared, a French Staff Officer, on entering the fort at Vaux, found that it had not been attacked but remained in French hands.

The communiqué points out that the Germans have been multiplying falsehoods since the failure of their offensive.

### SERIOUS RIOTING IN GERMANY.

March 10, 1.45 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Telegraph reports that there was serious rioting in Cologne on March 7, in consequence of the German losses at Verdun. Travellers were prevented from leaving the trains or the station. It is reported that guns are posted in the streets to restrain the mobs.

### WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND PORTUGAL.

March 10, 1.45 p.m.

A Berlin message says it is officially announced that Germany considers herself in a state of war with Portugal.

### IN THE NEAR EAST.

Germans Evacuate Isphahan.

March 10, 1.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Germans are evacuating Isphahan. The occupation of Kermanshah has resulted in the unanimous submission of the Persian tribes. Negotiations for the surrender of the German conspirators are progressing.

### Defences of Egypt Practically Complete.

March 10, 1.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent with the Mediterranean expeditionary force says that the new defences of Egypt are practically complete. They are no longer based on the Canal but are formidably established far out in the desert. If the Turks should overcome the difficulties and cost of organizing an expedition, the latter would be doomed to perish in battle and from thirst if they rashly tried to break through the defences.

The Russian Advance on Trebizond.

March 10, 1.45 p.m.

A Petrograd message states that Kizel, which is situated in a sheltered bay, will be the naval base for the coming Russian advance on Trebizond.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

#### Reciprocal Bombardment.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

March 10, 3.25 p.m.

A Paris official message says that the situation at Verdun is unchanged, and that the Germans have not attempted any infantry attack.

Reciprocal bombardment has been continued along the whole front—violent on both sides of the Meuse and intermittent in Woerw. French batteries have wrecked German trenches at Hill 425 and east of Thann. The French have again bombarded German convoys in Argonne.

#### DESTROYER AND TORPEDO BOAT MINED.

March 10, 3.20 p.m.

It is officially stated that the destroyer Coquette and torpedo-boat 11 have been mined and sunk off the East Coast. The casualties are four officers and forty-one men.

#### NOTEWORTHY ELECTION RESULT.

March 10, 12.35 p.m.

The bye-election at East Herts has resulted as follows:—  
Mr. Pemberton Billing (Independent) 4,590  
Capt. Brodie Henderson (Coalition) 3,559

Majority 1,031

The result is noteworthy because of the fact that Mr. Billing was fighting for an improved Air Service. Captain Henderson is a Unionist, but he had official Liberal support.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### EXCHANGE REDUCTION ON GERMAN MARK.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.

The German Mark on neutral exchanges is now quoted 29 per cent below normal value.

#### TURKS AND THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.

A letter from Constantinople received at Athens says that all talk of the Egyptian expedition has ceased since the fall of Ezazum.

#### GERMAN COLLIER SUNK.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.

Four German steamers laden with coal and munitions have been sunk in the Black Sea.

#### THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

#### German Seaplane Felled.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, French batteries at Dunkirk felled a German seaplane. The pilot was killed and the observer, who was clinging to the floats, was saved by a French destroyer.

#### French Gain Valuable Ground.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says the eighteenth day of the battle was favourable to us. We gained most valuable ground north of Verdun, bringing our line through Béthincourt, Corbeaux Wood, northward of Cumières and Ois Hill, thus establishing new positions northward of the solid lines from Mort Homme to South Cumières and improving the position of the whole sector. The complete defeat of two violent German assaults at Béthincourt and Dousmont was a severe check for the enemy. The engagement at Hardcourt is fluctuating far so; anyhow, it is only a trivial episode. The German claim of the capture of thousands of prisoners and ten guns in the region of Dousmont is denied and it is stated that only 600 French troops and some trench engines were lost.

#### Failure of German Attacks.

March 9, 12.40 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—West of the Meuse we continued to progress during the day in the Corbeaux Wood, almost all of which is in our hands. The Germans east of the Meuse made several attacks on our front from Dousmont to Vaux. One attack which started at the village of Dousmont was shattered by our fire. Furious assault against the village of Vaux were also repulsed with heavy loss. Finally the Germans launched violent massed attacks against the trenches bordering on the bottom of the ridge on which stands Vaux Fort. These were repulsed, our curtain of fire inflicting enormous losses. The activity of the opposing artilleries is most violent on both banks of the Meuse. There is an intermittent bombardment in Woerw. We captured a trench in Upper Alsace after a grenade fight. Our artillery in Belgium and Champagne shelled enemy positions.

#### The British Frost.

March 9, 1.15 p.m.

A British communiqué says:—Last night we repulsed a small attack near the Hohenholz Redoubt. Today, the enemy sprung a mine near Grivency, but there was no infantry attack. There is considerable artillery activity on both sides about Ypres.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE NEAR EAST.

Resignation of Prince Firman Firman.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

March 9, 3.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran says that Prince Firman Firman has resigned and the Russophile, Sipah Salazar, succeeds him as Premier and Minister of Interior.

#### Turkey's Last Hope.

March 9, 3.50 p.m.

The Turks are calling up men of 50.

#### General Aylmer Advancing.

March 9, 13.35 p.m.

It is officially announced that General Aylmer advancing on the right bank of the Tigris attacked Essem, a position seven miles east of Kut-el-Amar, on March 8, but was unable to dislodge the enemy. He states that the enemy suffered severely and beyond strengthening his position has shown no activity. Our casualties were not heavy, the majority of cases being very slightly injured.

#### GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rotterdam says: Only three steamers have entered the waterway in the last 48 hours, apparently owing to the activity of German warships.

#### GERMANY AND PORTUGAL.

March 10, 4.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says: The Portuguese Minister at Berlin has received his passports and the German Minister at Lisbon has been ordered to ask for his passport.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon says: A decree calls out the naval reservists immediately.

#### JAPANESE RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

March 9, 4.30 p.m.

Reuter learns that the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs declared on March 6 that, despite the efforts of a European power to cause conflict, Japanese relations with America were better than they had ever been, and with the elimination of this source of intrigue, they would grow yearly more cordial.

#### THE WAR AND THE TURF.

March 9, 5.50 p.m.

Substitutes for the Epsom and other classic races are to be run. The first extra meeting at Newmarket will be the New Derby on May 30, and the New Oaks on June 1.

#### A STRICTER BLOCKADE.

March 9, 4.30 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said the question of extending the list of absolute contraband so as to include every commodity vitally necessary to our enemies was being considered.

#### MR. CHAMBERLAIN A VICTIM OF INFLUENZA.

March 9, 4.30 p.m.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has influenza, and will be unable to keep his official engagements for the next few days.

#### MARRIED MEN'S COMPLAINT.

March 9, 4.30 p.m.

A meeting of Cardiff married men resolved to form an association to protect their interests and declared that the pledge given by Mr. Asquith to Lord Derby had not been kept. They urged the revision by a Judicial Tribunal of the list of exemptions.

#### THE DOMINIONS AND THE WAR.

New Zealand Premier's Statement.

March 9, 5.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington telegraphs that the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey says it is impossible for him or Sir Joseph Ward to be in London by May.

Australian Premier at Cabinet Meeting.

March 9, 4.30 p.m.

The Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, attended the meeting of the Cabinet.

Entertained to Lunch.

March 9, 7.15 p.m.

Mr. Hughes was entertained to luncheon in the House of Commons. Mr. Bonar Law said: The Dominions had given so much to the war, that things cannot remain the same after the war. We hoped to gain by this loathsome war an Empire, one in structure for all time. In his belief, the future depended on the action of the Dominions, because the Mother-country would welcome any scheme approved by them. Mr. Hughes was given an ovation and said: We are heart and soul in this war. Nothing must stand in the way of complete victory. He emphasised that we must strive at all costs to destroy German trade.

#### SITUATION IN SOMALILAND FAVOURABLE.

March 9, 9.15 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. H. Steele-Maitland said the situation in Somaliland was extraordinarily favourable. There had been less trouble in the past 18 months than for many years. The tribes in the north, who were largely the causes of trouble, were gradually deserting the Mullah, while the Abyssinian raids were temporarily incapacitated by the scurries. The Mullah's inactivity was due partly to obesity and partly to a decrease in followers and camels.

(Continued on page 8).

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

Exchange on China Approaches Party.

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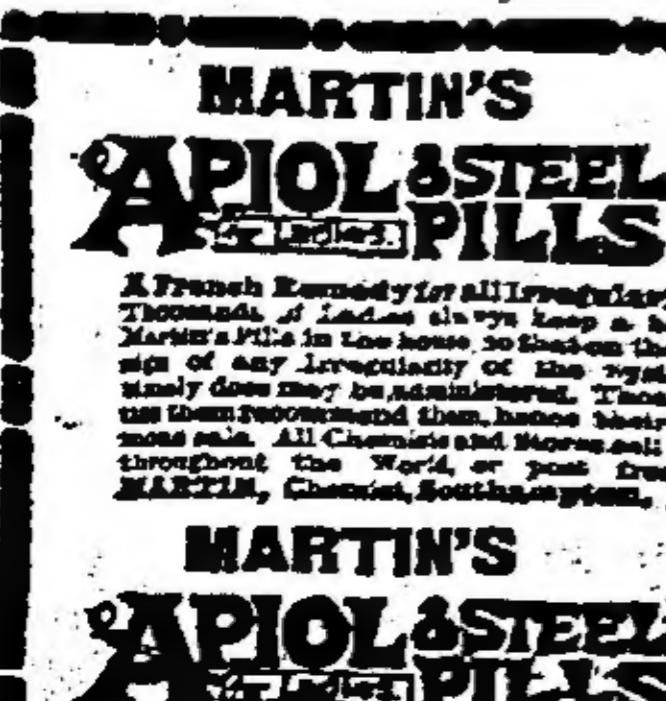
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Danger of Gossiping in Germany. A recent despatch states that three women have been sentenced to imprisonment at Flensburg, Schleswig, for spreading a rumour that British troops had landed on the coast of Schleswig, which caused immense excitement, many persons fleeing.

Singapore Golf Record.

Playing one afternoon recently at the Racecourse, Mr. C. E. Winter did the 2nd hole in one stroke. This, we (Straits Times) believe, constitutes a record, no other hole on the Racecourse ever having been accomplished in 1, and the second green can only be reached by a very fine drive.

Sir Charles Samley.

Sir Charles Samley, who celebrated his eighty-second birthday recently, seems to have a taste for "first things" in music. After making his professional debut as Adam in Haydn's "Creation," he had the privilege of creating a number of famous roles, being the first in England to play Valentine in Gounod's "Faust" and the Flying Dutchman in Wagner's opera.

On a Mission to England.

New York, February 2.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, accompanied by Mr. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, left here yesterday for England, on a secret mission. It is reported that the two financiers are going to Great Britain in connection with a new Allied loan, reports of which have been bruited about Wall Street and financial centres for some time past, but about which nothing official has been made public.

Russia and Japan.

Mr. Takeomi, Japanese Minister for Finance, in reply to a question in the Japanese Diet, on February 24, said the amount to be paid to Japan by Russia for war supplies sold, would total something like £80,000,000 by July or August next. Of this amount £50,000,000 would be settled by means of the Russian Treasury Bills recently issued in Japan, and the balance would have to be paid in cash or settled by means of exchange in London.

Peace, But Not Pacifism.

As for the average American, he is at heart just as much a man of peace as he ever was, and though he is approaching the conviction that the road to the assurance of peace lies by way of the path of thorough preparation for war, he can see no nation on the horizon that he wants to make war against. He looks forward to long years of peace—particularly if he can put himself in a position where no one will want to pick a quarrel with him. This may not be pacifism. It is only peace.—Boston Transcript.

Burma Civilian's Death  
at the Front.

Rangoon, January 31.—The first civilian of the Burmese commission who has died in the war is Mr. C. H. Davies (Assistant Commissioner) 2nd Lieutenant, Welsh Regiment, whose name is in the last casualty list. When in England he contributed to the "Pall Mall" and the "Westminster" and wrote an unusually promising cycle of love sonnets. He went on medical leave in May 1915, after leave was refused him here to join military service and was given a commission in the Welsh Regiment.

The Duke of Manchester's  
Bankruptcy.

At the London Bankruptcy Court last month, the Duke of Manchester attended before Mr. Registrar Brougham for public examination under his bankruptcy. Mr. Bowyer, the Official Receiver, reported that a statement of affairs had been filed and had since been amended, but in his opinion, it was still wrong to the extent of £20,000, and requested further amendment. Mr. Brougham postponed the examination until March 9, to enable the bankrupt further to amend his accounts. According to the original statement of affairs, the total liabilities are £195,583, of which £87,283 is scheduled as unsecured. There are apparently no available assets.

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PHOTOGRAMS OF THE YEAR 1915 100

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FOLLY AMONG THIEVES BY STANLEY POPE

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PRENTED BY W. R. TREWDENN

WHAT GERMANY THINKS BY T. F. A. SMITH

DUTCH CARTOONS BY R. VAN DER KEMP

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Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

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## NOTICES.

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EXTRA NO. 3 VIRGINIA . . . . . 50s .85

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We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

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C. MARTINI, SOLE IMPORTER HONGKONG

A Ski-Jumping Record.  
At a ski jumping competition held at Kloster, Albert Germini, of Davos, made a world's record with a jump of 37 metres.

Russian Boys for English Schools.  
There is a movement in Russia to send Russian boys to English schools, and the Russian Society (47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.) is making inquiries among headmasters with a view to calling a conference to consider the subject.

A Strange Accusation.  
Washington, March 5.—The conservative party of the republic of Panama has requested President Wilson to have the United States supervise the coming elections in July. The conservatives claim that unless the American Government takes charge of the elections, a fair vote and count will be impossible.

The Newspaper World.  
The daily newspapers in the United States number 2,472, the weeklies 16,269, and monthly and other publications bring the total up to 22,806. There is a newspaper to every 4,100 of the American population. In Great Britain there is a newspaper for every 4,700; in France one for every 5,900; and in Germany one for every 7,800.

Landslide Blocks a Railway.  
A message from Miyoshi, Bingo Province, reports that yesterday, at noon, a part of hill known as Omura Yama, which is situated a mile from Miyoshi Station on the Geibi Railway, collapsed and buried about 50 tons of the track. A squad of workmen was quickly told off to remove the obstruction and it was expected that traffic would be resumed in a few hours.—*Kobe Herald*.

Portuguese Cabinet Minister Mobbed.  
A despatch from Madrid to the Havas News Agency declares that one of the Portuguese Ministers was fired on by rioters in Lisbon on Feb. 2nd and defended himself by drawing a revolver and shooting into the crowd. Fires have been discovered and extinguished at Belém Palace and at the President's residence. Bombs have been exploded in various parts of the city and quantities of dynamite and bombs have been discovered and seized by the police and soldiers.

The Press Bureau.  
Mr. Herbert Samuel, the new Home Secretary, paid his first visit of inspection to the Press Bureau recently, and passed through the various departments. On visiting the press library, to which Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Arnold Bennett, and other authors have contributed complete sets of their works, Mr. Samuel jocularly remarked that he presumed the real reason why Mr. Eliot sent his books to the Bureau was that the censors might be able to peruse them. The Home Secretary expressed his gratification to hear that over sixty pressmen attending the Bureau had joined the army, and that all the remaining eligible members had enlisted.

Anglican Clergymen and Nonconformists.  
The announcement, that the Rev. G. W. Hudson Shaw, M.A., rector of St. Botolph, is to preach in Bishopsgate (Congregational) Chapel, has given rise to some speculation, says the *Christian Commonwealth*. In the present state of the law a clergyman of the Church of England cannot legally preach in a dissenting place of worship. Years ago the late Rev. H. R. Haweis accepted an invitation to preach in the City Temple at one of the Thursday services. A large and expectant congregation gathered, and when the clock had struck twelve, Dr. Parker entered the pulpit and announced that the then Bishop of London had inhibited Mr. Haweis from preaching. The question is being asked whether a similar fate will befall Mr. Hudson Shaw.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
AGENTS.**

NOTICE

HONGKONG FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-Seventh Ordinary  
Meeting of Shareholders will be  
held at the Offices of the under-  
signed at Noon on TUESDAY,  
the 28th instant.

The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the  
14th to 28th instant, both days  
inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.**  
General Manager.

HONGKONG FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916.

**HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.  
LIMITED.**

The Thirty Fifth Ordinary  
Annual Meeting of Shareholders  
will be held at the Office of the  
General Managers at 11.30 a.m.  
on Tuesday, 28th instant, to  
receive a Statement of the Com-  
pany's Account to 31st December,  
1915, and the report of the  
General Managers.

The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the  
14th to 28th instant both days  
inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.**  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1916.

NOTICE

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH OR-  
DINARY ANNUAL MEETING  
of the SHAREHOLDERS of the  
above Company, will be held at  
the Offices of the General Agents,  
Pedder Street, on WEDNES-  
DAY, the 29th March, at 11.30  
a.m. for the purpose of receiving  
the Report and Statement of Ac-  
counts for the year ending 31st

December 1915.

The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the  
14th to 29th March, both days  
inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.**  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

**WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.**

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

總理并匯要事見及訪深大王總理本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGES.

**BLATCHFORD-MCKAY.**—On March 4, 1916, at the Union Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, Herbert John Blatchford, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Blatchford, Bournemouth, England, to Ethel Euphemia Florence McKay, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McKay, of Shanghai.

**GRAY-JEFFREY.**—On March 4, 1916, at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Dean, the Rev. A. J. Walker, Charles Norman, son of William Lewis Gray, of Hounslow, Middlesex, to Ellen Louise, daughter of the late Thomas Jeffrey, Bartle, Sussex.

DEATH.

**JACKSON.**—On March 4, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Annie, wife of William H. Jackson.

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

THE TWO FACTORS.

The two factors which are now digging the grave of Germany, and thus bringing the world back to peace and sanity, are the ever-increasing inability of the Berlin Government to deal with the poverty and consequent discontent of the civil population—and the steady diminution of the German fighting force. The condition of the people has been variously reported on; some neutral travellers have even gone the length of saying that they saw no signs of distress in Germany, while others take what may seem to most of us as an exaggerated gloomy view of the food situation in that unhappy country. Allowing that the latter class may be prejudiced in the Allies' favour and that the former are in some cases in German pay and, in others, have purposely been shown only the pleasing side of the picture, it is perhaps wiser to dispense with both testimonies and to regard only the facts as they come through to us by authoritative telegraphic statements and as seen in family letters from dead or captive Germans. Germany herself no longer makes any secret—because it is impossible to hide it—of the fact that, in order to make the food stores "go round," certain meatless days have been decided upon, and that the country's supply of bread and fat has long been administered by the officials. We know, too—again because entire concealment was impossible—that there have been very serious food riots in certain German towns.

But these matters, which have only reached us by a leakage which Germany frantically endeavours to check, serve as little more than indications of the amount of information that is being concealed with the utmost jealousy by our adversaries. It is rather to the statements of prisoners and to the afore-mentioned letters that we must look for more exact knowledge. Mr. Warner Allen, the representative of the British press with the French armies, tells us a very great deal about such letters and statements, and even more about the falling off of numbers where the hostile army is concerned. One letter which he quotes says: "In the 142nd Regiment they are worst off. They have practically nothing to eat. They say that they have a non-commissioned officer who is a perfect beast and tortures his men in every way. Then they have very little bread; not enough to satisfy their hunger." Many letters repeat the same type of statement, while others describe the economic situation "at home." "The discontent caused by the dearness of living is increasing. Add to that the want of work. The morale of the people is very low. It will need very little for their anger to break out." And again: "Who knows what is going to happen in Berlin if there is no change?" And yet again: "It is impossible to live. Everything is so dear that people fight over it. More than one woman has already been taken back from market on a hospital stretcher."

And a yet more sinister note appears in some of the letters when peace and the general loss of life come to be touched on. It is clear that the people had been told that peace would be definitely declared by December, and that only by bugling this belief could they keep up their courage. "This is the last month of war; people are counting the days between now and peace." Then: "So-and-so is killed. One loses one's head, wondering whose turn it will be next." Or: "How sad that everybody should be butchered in this way. An able-bodied man is becoming a rarity." And what of "When will it?" In the light of the story which all this tells, it is interesting to proceed to Mr. Allen's subsequent analysis of Germany's military strength, actual and potential. It can be summed up in a very few words. She has lost "and is continuing to lose, 200,000 men per month, dead or otherwise permanently disabled." This is, roughly, two and a half million a year; five million by August next. There are, of course, reserves to be drawn from—but what about the patience of the people? Is that inexhaustible? The stories of desertions, of refusals to fight and of deliberately planned surrender should answer that query.

"No Treating."

We have many times made reference in this column to the "No Treating" regulations now in force at home, and, while they serve no very useful purpose, as far as we can see, they certainly are providing some legal niceties. The latest question which has arisen, we observe, is whether a man can order at a public house half a dozen glasses of liquor and, having paid for them, distribute the superfluous five to companions. The point has cropped up because of a case in which a sailor was supplied by a landlady with a glass of stout and three glasses of beer, for which he paid, and when the landlady had left, one of several women who were at the table with the man, passed the beer round. The landlord was thereupon charged, but he pleaded ignorance of the incident and the case was dismissed. The Police appealed against the decision, and the King's Bench has ordered a retrial on some technical points not connected with the merits of the case. However, the Judges were inclined to treat the case as that of a man treating a number of women, and in effect, that appears to be precisely what the incident resolves itself into. However, Liquor Orders, like Hongkong Ordinances, leave plenty of loopholes for offenders to take advantage of, and one can scarcely blame anyone for pressing for the observance of the strict letter of the law. It is the business of those who draw up the law to see that compliance with the letter also involves carrying out its spirit.

For the Tommies.

From the latest subscription list of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, which we publish to-day, it will be seen that good work is still being done on behalf of our gallant fighting men. Close on eleven thousand dollars have now been subscribed, and the Committee is able to keep the supplies of cigarettes going. As to how greatly these smokes are appreciated, it is only necessary to read the extracts of letters which have been received on behalf of the recipients. There are some people who hesitate to subscribe to a Fund like this, because they doubt whether the cigarettes really get into the hands of the men actually in the trenches. So far as the Hongkong Fund is concerned, though, they need have no misgivings on that point. Arrangements have been perfected, fully covering that point, and, in helping the Fund, the public can rest assured that its generosity means more cheer and comfort for the Tommies. It is to be hoped, therefore, that subscriptions will continue to flow in, for the Committee can find good use for all the money that comes its way.

Crowded Launches.

Yesterday, Commander Beckwith very rightly administered the law with a heavy hand in the case of the master of a Chinese launch who made his eleventh appearance in Court on a charge of carrying excess passengers. The overcrowding was extremely serious in this instance—no fewer than 231 passengers were carried on a launch only licensed to take 70. Defendant's plea was that he could not control the passengers coming on board, but if we knew anything of this type of individual, we imagine he was not particularly anxious to; he had his eye mostly on the passenger money, we may be sure. The Magistrate made it pretty hot for the offender, fining him \$250, with the alternative of two months in gaol, adding a warning that on the next offence, there would be no option but imprisonment and the loss of the man's certificate. The safety of passengers counts for nothing with these launch people; cash counts for everything. But a few lessons like the ones administered yesterday, should result in a wholesome revision in their way of looking at business.

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT'S DONE WE PARTLY MAY COMPUTE,  
BUT KNOW NOT WHAT'S RESISTED.

The Weather.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 53;  
rain. (1915, 60 fog.)  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 62;  
rain. (1915, 69 dull.)

The Mails.  
Australian Mail.—Due per a.s.  
Nikko Maru to-day.  
American Mail.—Closed per a.s.  
Asia Maru at 9 a.m. to-day.  
Canadian and American Mails.—  
Closed per a.s. Akyo Maru  
at 11 a.m. to-day.  
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s.  
Luchow at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1.11 5/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 63rd anniversary of the death of General Outram.

Deserts for Thief.  
For stealing a zinc sign board a Chinese was sent to prison for 14 days by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning.

Trailing of Nullahs.

It is noticed that sealed tenders in duplicates will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, March 27, 1916, for training nullahs to the south-west of Marine Lot No. 233 and Island Lot No. 1355 and other works in connection therewith. No work will be permitted on Sundays.

Ordinances Assented To.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—An Ordinance to amend the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, and to make further provision for the constitution of the Full Court; an Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890, and for purposes connected therewith.

Alleged Opium Diver.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning a woman was charged with keeping an opium diver at 4, Cheung Wo Lane, and 6 men were charged with frequenting the premises. Mr. Leo D'Almada defended the female defendant and asked for a remand. This was granted until Thursday, bail being granted in the sum of \$150 for the woman and \$5 each for the men.

Yaumai Night Prowler.

Detective Sergeant Wills charged a man before Mr. Hazlehurst this morning with the larceny of two planks of wood value 50 cents. It appeared that defendant was arrested at 5 a.m. this morning carrying the planks in Shanghai Street, Yaumai. He took the police to the place from whence he stole them, which was at 127, Temple Street. Defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour and 4 hours' stocks.

Winding Up Enemy Firms.

The Hongkong Treasury issued the following:—With reference to Sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 22 of 1915, parties having claims against any enemy estate in the Colony, other than those being wound up under the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinances, are requested to send in as early as convenient, a statement of such claims to the Custodian of Enemy Property at the Treasury.

Unlawful Possession Cases.

Charged on remand before Mr. Hazlehurst at the Magistracy this morning, with unlawfully having in his possession a copper pipe value \$20, being suspected of having stolen it, a Chinese was fined \$25.00 or in default 6 weeks' hard labour. A similar penalty was inflicted on a man who had in his possession 15 catties of zinc valued \$150, this also being thought to have been stolen.

February Weather.

Meteorological returns issued by the Observatory show that during February the average mean temperature was 59° (compared with a 30 years' mean of 58.4); there were 80.3 hours of sunshine (compared with 98.3 hours) and 1305-inch of rain (compared with 1,658-inch). The average humidity was 80, as against a 30 years' mean of 76. The rainfall for the month at the Botanical Gardens was 181-inch on 8 days; at the Matilda Hospital Mount Keeling, it was 144-inch on 2 days; and at the Police Station, Taipo, it was 130-inch on 6 days.

SCHOOLS FOOTBALL.

His Excellency's Advice to Young Footballers.

The exhibition football match between St. Stephen's College and Queen's College, played at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon, at which His Excellency the Governor and Lady May were interested spectators, was one of great interest. The event was marked by the presentation of trophies by His Excellency to the teams. Queen's College won by three goals to nil, it must be said that the losers played magnificently.

After the match Mr. Balston, Secretary of the Schools League, in giving an address said he believed this was the first occasion on which His Excellency had witnessed a school's football match, and it certainly was the first time a Governor had presented the trophies to the winners. In view of that, he wished to thank His Excellency for the kindly interest which had prompted him to grace the proceedings. Football was one of the games which flourished in Hongkong, and in Schools' League Committees hoped that His Excellency's presence might help to show those schoolmasters whose leisure time has been spent in the encouragement of the game, that their labour is not in vain, and that its value was appreciated.

The School League was twelve years old, having been inaugurated in 1904. Since that time, in 1908, two divisions of the League had been formed, and now the five senior schools in the Colony, St. Joseph's, St. Paul's, Diocesan, St. Stephen's, and Queen's competed with one team in each division, while the Government Schools, of which there were four in all, had raised the number of teams in the League to nine. The season which had just been brought to a close had been very successful. Each Wednesday six matches had been played under the auspices of the League. In the Senior League, Queen's College emerged winners unbeaten, but had drawn one game with St. Stephen's and one with St. Joseph's. By this, Queen's gained 14 points out of a possible 16. In the Junior League, St. Stephen's junior team was quite invincible. It finished an easy first with 15 points to its credit, having lost only one point in a draw with Wan Chai Government District School, who were the runners-up, equal with St. Joseph's College.

In reply, His Excellency said he must congratulate Queen's College very heartily on winning the valuable shield before them. He was most glad to see all the leading schools taking such a great part in football, and it gave him great pleasure to be present that afternoon. He only wished he was young enough to kick a football himself. He used to be very fond of it some 35 or 40 years ago. He would like the team, whenever it had the opportunity, to go and watch some of the best football teams in the Colony playing the game. They wanted to keep the ball a good deal nearer the ground, and not so much in the air. He knew they had good qualities, and if they were to cultivate the game scientifically they ought to do well.

The trophies were then distributed as follows:—

Senior League Shield.—Queen's College. Medals were received by the following:—A. Moosa, Lau Yau Chi, A. Hamid, S. H. Ismail, Ngau Sai Kin, F. Shamuseen, Wong Pok Hing, Ko Kin Fan, E. Moosdeen, S. Otohka and A. K. Fattad. Junior League Cup.—St. Stephen's College. Medals to Leung Sui Sui, Wong Shek Fan, Wong Kap Tang, Lau Hin Mo, Lin Ching Shing, Leo Car Ho, Loi Hak Hop, Tam Cheung Huen, Yip Cho Wa, Kwok Lop Ho, Phillip Chao.

The Water Supply.

March 7.—Owing to the long continued drought, the reservoirs at Pokfulam and Tytman are about played out. Price's "inexhaustible" Tytman lake has, in fact, turned out the same as many others of his schemes, a downright "hoax." Were it not so, the water supply of the entire Colony would not now be short of from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. until further notice.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

March 7.—The twenty-second ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was

1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending March 14th, 1891.)

The Dollar.  
March 11.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 38.3/8.

German Unity.  
March 5.—"The North German Gazette publishes an article declaring that all Germans, from the Alps to the Sea, will unite in case of danger."

A Deportation Conundrum.  
March 5.—"An old 'gal' bird, will be deported to Singapore by the Glenartney, which sails for that port to-morrow. Why the tax-payers of Hongkong should be put to the expense of sending criminals to the Straits instead of returning them to their own country, is a conundrum, for the solution of which we shall probably wait in vain. It is to be hoped that Singapore will not reciprocate."

Cricket.  
March 6.—"A cricket match, which should prove rather an interesting one, has been arranged between the Cricket Club and a team composed of members of the Jockey Club. Following are the teams:—H. E. C. — T. S. Smith (Capt.), Dr. Atkinson, Br. Blackburn, G. G. Boyle, R. A. J. Campbell (1st), Capt. Carden, R. A. Capt. Dunlop, R. E. Capt. Dunn, R. Garde, B. N. Major Hanay (91st) and E. M. Loring. R. E.—Jockey Club: G. S. Coxon (Capt.), C. B. Birrell, J. Bell Irving, Hon. Mr. C. P. Chater, S. Cox, H. W. Dick, J. S. Easkeil, G. F. Lamont, F. Maidland, C. Platt and A. G. Wise."

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.

March 6.—"The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the above-named Company, was held this afternoon at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. There were present:—Messrs. Li Peake-Necker (Chairman), C. Ewens, W. Weston, J. D. Hutchinson (Directors); W. Judd, F. W. Cross, Geo. Fenwick, J. W. Cox, Geo. Murray-Baird, F. Dodwell, R. P. Dipple, J. W. Kew, A. Gomes, J. F. C. da Rosa, R. G. Foreman (Secretary), and others.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 1/2 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co. Ltd.—\$60 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$19 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$86 per share, ex div.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.

1891.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for the week ending March 14th, 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$316 per share, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$64 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$125 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance

## THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Interesting Lecture at the City Hall.

The most important question for Hongkong—the inequalities in the local currency—was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered last evening by Mr. J. M. Xavier, at the City Hall. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Odd Volume Society, and whilst there was a fairly good attendance, it was noticeable that few of the leading commercial men of the Colony were present.

The chair was occupied by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. In introducing the lecture, the Chairman said they would all admit that the Hongkong currency problem was a very important subject, especially when they considered the large sums of money that had to be spent to pay for the subsidiary coinage of the Colony. He hoped that after the lecture, someone interested in that subject would promote a discussion and ventilate the question more fully.

Mr. Xavier then proceeded to deliver his lecture, saying that the prevalent idea underlying almost all the arguments recently advanced, was evidently that of withdrawal or redemption of sub-coins from the market with a view to bringing the currency to par. The policy of redemption had been pursued by the Government for a long time, but it had not brought them any nearer a solution. It had shown no effects in tangible form, like a reduction of premiums on bank-notes. As a matter of fact, the premiums of late had shown a decided upward tendency. Assuming that all sub-coins now in circulation were redeemed from the market, how might ordinary purchases and transactions be effected in their absence? Dealing with the cause and origin of the currency anomaly, the lecturer said that Shanghai might safely be pointed to, as the place, where it originated, on account of its two-fold currency, namely Tael and Mexican dollar, and on account of its not having a standard currency of its own for sub-coins. The sub-coins in circulation and in use there, come from other parts of China and are of such a heterogeneous description that no banks could, even if they would, under such circumstances, accept them as legal tender; while it is not an uncommon practice for the natives to receive or make payment for goods sold or brought in small pieces of silver, the value of which was determined by weighing. Such a practice is not at all surprising because the Tael itself is nothing more nor less than a piece of silver of uniform or standard weight.

Having pointed out that these various sub-coins made necessary some exchange system, of which the Chinese had promptly availed themselves, Mr. Xavier went on to say that there was no reason why the money-changers should not thrive in Shanghai because their business in that place is a legitimate one based upon the principle of exchange of the currency of one country for that of the other. But why should they flourish in a Colony whose currency is a standard one? This is the crucial question. Upon this question more than upon any other, the currency difficulty rests. Indeed, on a close examination of all the controversies on the currency question, it is found that this vital question, from which arises a series of causes of the existence of the currency evil in this Colony, has not been understood; for the invariable tenet contained in them is concerned purely with the evil as it is and not with why it is.

To answer this question successfully, three facts, therefore, must be borne in mind, as they led by successive steps to the evil now existing in this Colony. The first refers to the origin and cause of the evil; this has been traced to Shanghai on account of its dual currency and the non-existence of sub-coins of its own currency; the second, to the circumstances favouring the introduction of the evil in Hongkong, this also traceable to the unsettled state of the currency of this Colony.

itself, as it was, at one time, not unlike that of Shanghai, when Hongkong was overrun with Chinese monies of all kinds; and the third, to the cause of the retention of the evil in this Colony; this is due to the shrewdness of money-changers. For, in spite of the telling effect which the prohibition from circulation of Chinese sub-coins temporarily produced, which was clearly discernible in the sudden and entire removal of premium on silver dollar and the sudden drop of premium on bank-note to 3 per cent as against 20 odd per cent before the passing of such a very wise step taken by the Government, still they stood their ground tenaciously. For, backed up by their skill and thorough knowledge of the profitable nature of their business, they continued to exploit the public to their own advantage, simply by continuing to hold out to them the usual little bribery in the shape of premium, and the public, continued to be in a state of abjection to their will, thinking that they too, had, struck a good bargain.

The blame for that undesirable state of affairs falls not on the money-changers alone, but also on the public, as the latter are at best accessories to the evil by accepting the preferred fibre of a premium. The best, the surest and the quickest, if not the only remedy against the evil, then, lies with the whole population of the Colony—because if the opinions of the population were one, and if they were to refuse in a body to be influenced by the consideration of the prevalent bribery in the way of premium, the parity of the currency will, in the event of such a concerted action being taken, be rehabilitated forthwith and without further ado. But though this is, I take it, the least circuitous way to counteract the evil, it would be almost idle, indeed, to expect it to mature, for a very formidable obstacle, which cannot possibly be removed, lies across its path. This practically insurmountable obstacle is that the population of this Colony, being a cosmopolitan one and composed of various communities among whom ideas differ and among whom there can exist no common ideals, can hardly be expected to be swayed by one opinion.

For, if a motion were laid before the whole population of this Colony for the purpose of voting for or against; the suppression of the currency evil whereby they would be precluded from receiving any more premiums, I am positively certain that the votes thus cast will be against it in overwhelming majority because they cannot be made to understand by the most persuasive of arguments that, on its suppression, the cost of all commodities now ruling must, of necessity, go down, that if the evil be allowed to go unrestrained, they are simply contributing towards the benefit only of the money-changers and that by paying for everything at an enhanced cost, the difference between this enhanced cost and the real cost—which would be so if no disparity by the commission charged by the money-changers; so all the profit goes not to their own pockets nor to those of the traders but direct to those of the Money-changers. As long as the public will part with bank-notes, etc., at a premium, the currency evil will remain as it is; but, in spite of the public's will or inclination, I am led into the belief that a remedy will be found which will do away with the currency evil, although that remedy may be a complex and complicated one. When this comes to pass, the currency evil will be a thing of the past; while the Government can with perfect impunity put into circulation tenfold, the amount of sub-coin in circulation, which has been erroneously thought to be overflowing the market, or it can substitute even nickel coins, in their stead, without running the slightest risk of a repetition of the currency evil. And I am more than convinced that the substitution of nickel coins for silver coin will be accepted as standard currency without any demur. (Applause.)

Mr. Pollock said he was sure they had all followed with great interest the lecturer's remarks. He hoped someone would start a discussion.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 23, issued to-day by Major Wikstrand, Commanding H.K.V.R., states—

Detail.

On duty till the morning of Friday the 12th inst. "A" Co. Orderly Officer—Lieut. J. O. Hughes.

Parades for the Week Ending 18th inst.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground on Monday, the 13th inst., Wednesday, the 15th inst. and Thursday the 16th inst. at 5.15 p.m. under Drill Instructor Sergt. Orberry. Dress: drill order.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters Monday, the 13th inst., Wednesday, the 15th inst. and Friday the 17th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

"B" Co. on the road outside the Law Courts on Tuesday, the 14th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress: drill order.

"A" Co. on the road outside the Law Courts Friday, the 17th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress: drill order.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, the 15th inst. at 5.15 p.m. under Sergt. Major Cooke for instruction in aiming for all members who have not fired parts 1 & 2 Musketry Course. Dress: drill order.

Field Firing.

All members of "B" Co. excluding recruits who have not fired parts 1 & 2 Musketry course for recruits but including all exempted members, will parade on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 8.45 a.m. All signallers will attend this parade.

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

Joined.

Private H. B. Pereira joined the Corpson 10. 3. 16, is allotted Corps N. 1980 and is posted to Eight Section M.G.Co.

Parades.

Parades on Sunday, 12th instant, 9.30 a.m. Musketry (Paris II only) at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corp. Order No. 3, dated 6. 3. 16. One member of the Signalling Section will be required for telephone duty.

Remainder: Nil.

Parades for Monday, 13th instant:

7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8. 12. 15—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

Remainder: Nil.

Parades next week:

Thursday, 16th, 5.15 p.m.—Special drill for N.C.O.s of Scouts Company at Headquarters.

Friday 17th, 5.15 p.m.—Scouts Co. parade outside Law Courts and proceed to Happy Valley by tram for Squad and Company drill (instead of as detailed in Corp. Order No. 4 dated 10.3.16.)

Detail.

On duty until 17th—H.K.V.R.

## SANITARY BOARD SECRETARY.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Eric William Hamilton to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Board, during the absence of Mr. Cyril Francis Wogan Bowen-Bowlands or until further notice, with effect from the 8th inst.

It was asked by one of those present what was the difference in the intrinsic value of the silver dollar and ten dimes but no one seemed to be able to supply the answer.

In the absence of any further remarks, Mr. Pollock, on behalf of those present, thanked Mr. Xavier for his paper. It was no doubt a very important question, and he was sure they would always study with interest any views which could be expressed through the local press. Seeing the large sums of money spent in buying up subsidiary coins, they ought to do all they possibly could to remedy it, especially during that time of war when there was the necessity of husbanding their resources.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Xavier.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND CHEMICAL  
APPARATUS, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:

Failing Course.

## Police Reserve Sports.

A Committee is to be formed for the purpose of organizing a Sports Meeting. Members experienced in such matters are invited to send their names to this office.

## Mounted Police.

All troopers will report in uniform to the Riding Master at the Stables at 4.00 p.m. on Sunday, March 12th. Also at 5.30 p.m. each day (except Saturdays and Sundays) until further orders.

## Madden Gunners.

Will parade in uniform with Caps and covers at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday & Friday, March 13th, 15th, 16th & 17th.

## Staff.

Chief Inspectors D'Almada & J.M. Wong are placed on the Staff.

## Tramways.

Two men have been reported for travelling in Uniform on Trams otherwise than when on going on or coming off, duty, and refusing to pay any fare. Any future report will be dealt with as an offence against the Company's Bye-laws and the Police Regulations.

## Platoon Parade.

No. 1 Co. (No. 2 Platoon) will parade at Water Police Station on Tuesday, March 14th, at 5.45 p.m.

## Musketry Ranges E. &amp; F.

All P. G. of Nos. 2 & 3 Companies who have fired Ranges A to D are provisionally warned to attend the Range on Sunday, March 19th.

## Joined.

Mounted Patrols:—C. L. Maxwell.

No. 1 Co. (No. 1 Platoon):—G. Wilson, L. A. Tobias.

No. 1 Co. (No. 4 Platoon):—M. Mahmood, Sheik Moosa, A. Hassan.

## Orchestra Practice.

Monday, March 13th at 6.00 p.m. The Bandmaster & Orchestra Conductor will allow their men who are attached to Platoons to attend next week's parades for the Drill Cup.

## Acknowledgment.

The Reverend Mother Superior of St. Paul's Institution, Causeway Bay, desires to thank a charitable person, "Anonymous," for a kind donation of \$100 for the Institution.

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For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji, Malta	Capt. C. C. Talbot	about 16th Mar.	Freight & Passage
Kobe and Yoko-hama			
L'DON & Bombay, Spore, Penang, Novara, Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	Capt. F. Said & Capt. G. C. Talbot	about 25th Mar.	Freight & Passage
Marseilles			
SHANGHAI, Moji, Nagoya, Capt. Garwood, R.N.R.	Capt. D. Asbury	about 25th Mar.	Freight & Passage
Kobe and Yoko-hama			
L'DON via Spore, Port Said and Marseilles	Nore	about 30th Mar.	Freight & Passage
Penang, Colombo, Bombay, and Port Said	Capt. D. Asbury		
All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.			
For Freight or Passage, apply to	E. V. D. PAR.		
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.	Acting Superintendent		

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24th No. 337.

SHIPPING  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Projected Sailings from Hongkong  
Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife	i Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	SUN. 26th Mar. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	i Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinche SSado Maru Capt. Muramatsu	WED. 15th Mar. at noon. TUES. 4th April, at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thun-day Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Takano Nikkie Maru Capt. Takeda	TUES. 14th Mar. at 4 p.m. FRI. 14th T. 9,600 (Apr. at 4 p.m.)
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang and Rangoon	Kaga Maru Capt. Tanda	SATURDAY. T. 12,000 (11th March)
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Yutoroku Maru	TUESDAY. T. 8,000 (28th March)
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Kobayashi	TUESDAY. T. 8,000 (14th March)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura Nikkie Maru Capt. Takeda	FRIDAY. T. 8,000 (24th March) SUN. 12th T. 9,500 (Mar. at 10 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	TUES. 14th Mar. at 10 a.m.

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Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Anjo Maru**	Tons & Speed	
Shimyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	Sat. 11th March.
Kwanno Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Mar. at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Wed. 29th Mar. at noon.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 15 knots	8th Apr. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	21st Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
** Cargo only.	+ Via Manila Omitting Shanghai.	3rd May.
First Class to London	£71.10. Return (6 months)	£120.
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" San Francisco	245.	" 268.

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Karimeen	JAVA	7th Apr., 1916.	13th Mar., 1916.	San Francisco.
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr., 1916.	11th Apr.	do
Arakan	JAVA	8th May.	12th May.	do

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TIENTSIN	Huchow	15th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chincha	14th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luan	14th Mar. at 4 p.m.

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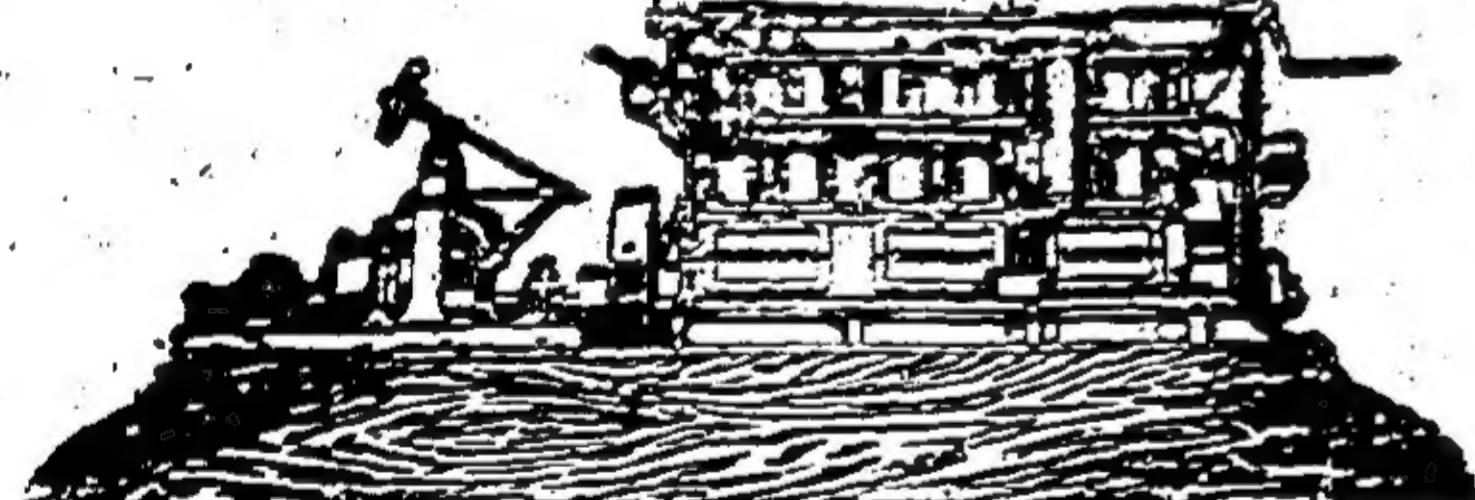
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Liverpool	R. & S.	20 Mar.	
London via Ports	P. & O.	24 Mar.	
London	B. & S.	25 Mar.	
London & Cape Town via Ports	N. Y. K.	26 Mar.	
London via Ports	P. & O.	29 Mar.	
London & Cape Town, via Ports	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	6 Apr.
London	G. L. Ltd.	15 Apr.	
Keelung			

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

South American Ports	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11 Mar.
San Francisco	Karimino	J.C.J. L.	13 Mar.
San Foo via Shanghai & Japan	Shiryo M.	I. K. K.	14 Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Yahama M.	N. Y. K.	15 Mar.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	22 Mar.
New York	Indrasamha	S. T. & Co.	Mar.
New York via Cape	Egremont C.	D. & Co.	Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	4 Apr.
Seattle	Iron	B. & S.	4 Apr.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	5 Apr.
San Foo via Shai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	8 Apr.
San Francisco	Tikambang	J.C.J. L.	11 Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	12 Apr.
Vancouver	E. of Asia	C. P. R.	19 Apr.
San Francisco via Manila	Persia M.	T. K. K.	21 Apr.
Vancouver	Montague	C. P. R.	26 Apr.
Seattle	Talithybins	B. & S.	28 Apr.
San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc.	Terry M.	T. K. K.	3 May
San Francisco	Arahan	J.C.J. L.	12 May

## AUSTRALIA.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Iaue M.	N. Y. K.	14 Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	16 Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	Empire	G. L. Co.	8 Apr.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikkō M.	N. Y. K.	14 Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	17 Apr.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	23 Apr.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	16 May.

## SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Loonggang	J. M. Co.	11 Mar.
Calcutta, etc.	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	11 Mar.
Shanghai via Swatow	Kwonggang	J. M. Co.	12 Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikkō M.	N. Y. K.	12 Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Teucer	B. & S.	12 Mar.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Banri M.	D. & Co.	13 Mar.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	13 Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Ajax	B. & S.	13 Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Itala	D. S. & Co.	14 Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Wosang	J. M. Co.	14 Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Ilolo	Haitan	D. L. Co.	14 Mar.
Shanghai and Kobe	Chinhua	B. & S.	14 Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	14 Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Linan	B. & S.	14 Mar.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	14 Mar.
Tientsin and Wei-hai-wei	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	15 Mar.
Shanghai and Ports to Yokohama	J. M. Co.	15 Mar.	
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	15 Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Malta	P. & O.	16 Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Suiseng	J. M. Co.	16 Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Nelsons	B. & S.	17 Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Haiching	D. L. Co.	17 Mar.
Amoy and Takao	Mausan	J. M. Co.	17 Mar.
Calcutta and Ports	Yuenzang	J. M. Co.	18 Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Oanza	B. & S.	20 Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	21 Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Yeterotin M.	N. Y. K.	22 Mar.
Amoy and Takao	Seawin M.	O. S. K.	23 Mar.
Calcutta and Ports	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	1 Apr.
Shanghai and Japan	Ningchow	B. & S.	2 Apr.
Shanghai, Taku and Dairen	Pyrrhus	B. & S.	7 Apr.
Manila	Talithybins	B. & S.	14 Apr.
Shanghai and Japan	Cyclops	B. & S.	28 Apr.

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Indos (Pref.)	a. \$48.00
Lorons	b. \$44.00
Troncos	b. \$38.00
Urals	a. 35/-
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Docks (New)	b. \$104.50
Shai Dock	b. T 65.75
Kung Yih	b. \$14.00
Shai Cotton	b. T 92.00
Yangtzeas	b. T 8.00
Ropes	a. \$41.00

## THE GOVERNMENT AND SHIPPING.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains a copy of an Order of the King in Council, of December, 22, 1915, for the whole of the insulated spaces in all British steamships registered in the United Kingdom.

The order declares that service of notice of requisition on an owner of any such steamship or insulated space therein shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served in the case of an individual owner by being addressed to such individual owner and left at his last known place of business or abode, and, in the case of joint owners, by being addressed to such joint owners, and left at the last known business addresses or places of abode of such joint owners, and, in the case of a Company or Corporation, by being addressed to such Company or Corporation and left at the registered or other address of such Company or Corporation, or, in any of the aforesaid cases, so far as regards service in respect of any steamship, by being addressed to the Managing Owner, ship's husband or other person to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the owners and left at the registered or other last known address or place of abode of such Managing Owner, ship's husband or other such person, as the case may be.

## RECTOR WITHOUT A CHURCH.

No Allowance to Clergyman Who Does the Work.

The Faversham Rural District Council recently wrote to the Bishop of Dover pointing out that the non-resident rector of Buckland, though performing no duties in the parish (in which the Council's hospital is situated) continues to receive the tithes, and inquiring whether in the circumstances an allowance could not be made from the stipend to another clergyman who is performing certain duties. In reply the Bishop writes—

The matter has received very careful consideration more than once, but it is beset with difficulties. There being no church or parsonage house in Buckland it is impossible to call the non-resident rector into residence.

At one time he made an allowance to a neighbouring clergyman to perform any duties that might arise, but in later years he has ceased to do so, although the case has been put strongly before him. I will take an opportunity of laying your letter before the Archbishop.

At a council meeting at which the Bishop's letter was read, a member described the position as a scandal, and another remarked that it was a disgrace to the Church.

A clerical member said he supposed the rector had a legal right to the income.

The Chairman: But it is a disgraceful action morally.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)  
GERMANS REPULSED BY RUSSIANS.

Center's Service to The "Telegraph."

March 10, 2.50 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué records isolated skirmishes on both sides along the whole front from the Dvina to Galicia. An attempted German crossing of the Dvina east of Friedrikshafen was repulsed. The Russians at day light stormed a trench near Olyk bayoneting or capturing the defenders.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

March 10, 2.50 a.m.

A Rome communiqué says:—The continuance of the bad weather is hampering operations in the mountain zone. The enemy sought to turn the weather to account by firing high explosives and bringing down avalanches on the Italian positions, but they were not damaged. The Italians succeeded in advancing their lines in the rugged Tofana country, in the Isonzo zone.

## ENEMY ATTACKS IN EAST AFRICA REPELLED.

March 9, 11.45 p.m.

A communiqué says:—In East Africa our troops under General Smuts advanced against the German force in the Kilimanjaro area. General Smuts, on March 7, seized the crossings of the Lumi River with insignificant losses. Several counter-attacks by the enemy were successfully repelled.

## SMOKES FOR SOLDIERS.

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

Twelve Per Cent. Dividend.

The following is the Subscription List to date:—  
Acknowledged to 31st January — \$10,488.32  
Since received:—  
Lady's Bridge Book, per Mrs. Nisbet \$16.00  
C. J. Pirrie, per S. C. M. Post 10.00  
Mr. F. G. Beale, Whampoa, for January 15.00  
Members, Kowloon Customs Staff, for January 32.00  
H. K. Tramway Co., collected in boxes on trams from 16th to 31st January 32.80  
"A & F. M." 5.00  
W. A. D. 5.00  
Messrs. Moran & Taylor 25.00  
Collected by Mrs. Pentreath, List No. 1:—  
G. T. E. \$5.00  
J. R. G. 5.00  
A. K. A. (2) 4.00  
W. B. (2) 4.00  
J. R. K. (2) 4.00  
R. L. (2) 4.00  
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J. L. (2) 4.00  
W. N. (2) 10.00  
G. A. R. (2) 6.00  
R. W. M. (2) 6.00  
A. L. G. 4.00  
A. W. L. R. (2) 10.00  
W. C. B. (2) 4.00  
H. M. W. (2) 4.00  
(L. E. (2) 10.00  
A. M. W. (2) 10.00  
C. H. B. (2) 10.00  
T. R. C. (2) 4.00  
R. A. B. 2.00  
J. A. Y. (2) 10.00  
H. E. C. 1.00  
G. B. L. 1.00  
W. G. W. 10.00  
E. W. P. (5) 10.00  
T. G. W. 2.00  
G. M. S. 2.00  
R. K. 1.00  
P. S. L. B. 2.00  
J. A. K. 2.00  
S. 1.00  
G. M. L. 1.00  
\$ 157.00  
297.80  
10,786.12  
Expenditure to 31st Jan. Since Expended:—  
26th February 150,000 Woodbine Cigarettes 5s 517.52  
10,507.33  
Balance in hand \$ 278.79  
W. A. DOWLEY,  
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,  
Hongkong, February 29, 1916.

Acknowledgments.

Among the very many acknowledgments received from the firing lines, letters of thanks and appreciation are to hand from the following:—

Lt.-Col. Henry des Vœux, O. C. 13th Royal Fusiliers, B.E.F., France, Tuesday, Jan. 18th, 1916.

Dear Sir:—

I have to write and thank you and your Committee for the very handsome present of 10,000 cigarettes that you have been good enough to send my Battalion. We are just out of the trenches, where we had a very bad time through "Minenwerfer" (mine

## CAPTURED TRADES.

## The Enemy's Grip on Britain's Industries.

March 10, 2.50 a.m.

## DIPLOMACY AND SEA POWER.

Lord Headley's Attack on the Foreign Office.

Lord Headley has made a vigorous plea for economy in the conduct of the war, and criticized what he described as the limitation of the power of the navy by the diplomatic policy of the Government.

Whilst we were spending something like \$5,000,000 a day on prosecuting the war, he said, it had been recently estimated that no less than one-fifth of that enormous daily expenditure was actually wasted—either in actual destruction or, presumably, in unnecessarily large payments, including commissions, contracts, &c.

It was folly, attempting to humbug ourselves into believing that we were satisfied—we were very far from falling satisfied, for we most of us thought that our diplomacy had been feeble, and that our Foreign Office had not backed up the efforts of our navy.

Since the end of August, 1914, when the tribunal was constituted, 387 individual applications have been made for such licences. In 245 cases they have been granted. Two patents have been definitely voided, and for the time being they are dead. This drastic treatment has been reserved for rare cases, and apparently has been applied only where there was no proper subject matter for patent rights and the withdrawal of the protection of the law of patents was demanded by national interests. Both of the voided patents were concerned with the well-known Thermit process of welding, the utility of which in the present war for military and naval purposes, it can well be imagined, is almost unlimited.

Three patents have been suspended. The board refused 31 applications for licences, on the grounds either that the applicants were not fit or competent to carry on manufacture, or that no case had been made out that there was a demand for the article covered by the patent. In this connection it may be stated that it has been the policy not to issue monopoly licences. Where two applicants have appeared in the case of one patent, the board has generally followed the line of argument that a competitive use of the patent by two firms would better conduct to its development than its restricted use by only one.

Through the agency of the Patent Tribunal and the Board of Trade, manufacture of a number of important and essential commodities has been started in that country. Many of them, doubtless, will prove to be established industries. Some of the most important cases at the outset dealt with German chemical processes, and competition for the rights of these patents was keen between both British and French firms.

The famous "Salvarsan" preparation of Professor Ehrlich, was one of the earliest of the patented processes to come before the tribunal, and licences eventually were issued to Messrs. H. S. Wellcome & Co., and to M. M. Poulen Freres, of Paris.

The strong hold which the Germans had obtained on certain branches of the chemical industry was demonstrated in the proceedings before the tribunal.

One company, with works in Cheshire, continued the manufacture of as many of the commodities as it could manage, under the supervision of a receiver appointed by the English courts. But there were many applications from English firms for licences to carry on one or other branch of their trade, the ramifications of which were apparent throughout the dyeing, tanning, enamel, and associated industries.

Some of the largest engineering and contracting firms in the country, such as the Lillehall Coal and Iron Company; Ashmore, Benson, Pease, and Company; and Stothert and Pitt, have applied for the patent rights of German engineering inventions. The formidable nature of German interests in the glass bottle trade and the machine embroidery industry was exemplified by the facts put before the court in the connection with applications to make use of enemy patents. Evidence given by some of the most prominent Nottingham

## WHO IS SELLING US?

Red-tape Jobbery Helping to Smash Our Army—Kitchener's Hands Tied.

It is always the man you trust who betrays, writes Mr. A. G. Hale in "John Bull" and he proceeds:—Will Kitchener take this lesson to heart?—for the man who is greedy of his post is one whom he trusts; the mines are laid, and intention now waits on opportunity. We do not want to see our greatest soldier relegated to Egypt, whilst a man who has never yet fought for his country fills the highest military post in our Empire—that way disaster lies. Young, active generals are needed in the fighting lines, but experience and vast organising powers are required at the fountain head; for there is a terrific lot to be done before the sword is sheathed—our Empire in the East will slip away from us if we do not grip with a grip of steel that, for which we have in the past poured out unlimited blood and treasure. This war should have ended two months ago with the complete discomfiture of our foes; it would have ended so if it had not been for blunders, waste and trickery in a quarter where we had a right to expect cleaner and abler things. Now we have to begin pretty nearly all over again, and one of the first things we have to do is to reconstruct the kit of our fighting men on a common-sense basis. "The man who carries the pack" is the man who wins campaigns and settles the fate of nations. We have made our soldier "something to hang things on"; half the fight is out of him before he goes into action, because he has to carry a man's burden. In the trench warfare we have been indulging in, our soldiers have not left this heart-breaking burden to the extent they would have felt if they had been engaged in a campaign of marching and counter-marching; but the near future is going to give us plenty of that. The armies of the world cannot long remain shepherded behind wire fences—that phase of the war is nearly over; open action must come and will come.

The man who can take an ounce from each soldier's pack without impairing the effectiveness of the fighting men will be doing the nation incalculable service. But, alas! for the strange mutability of human events, ever since that day, there had appeared a succession of apparently well-authenticated accounts of our feeding and supplying Germany. For example, we heard that exports to neutrals had increased tenfold, and in some cases even twenty-fold.

What was the law of nations?

Simply this: When two nations were at war, either might capture any of the goods of the other anywhere on the high seas. This did not apply only to ships belonging to the hostile nation, but to enemy property of any kind on any neutral vessel. As Mr. Gibson Bowles had explained, the right of capture of enemy property did not depend on the nature of the property, but solely on the fact of its being enemy property.

It was our sea-power which had made us, our sea-power which sustained us, and it would be that power alone, which would enable us to maintain the great position we had gained, and it gave us no satisfaction whatever to hear that attempts were being made to nullify the splendid efforts of our brave and watchful sailors. The legal politicians viewed a boatload or cargo of stones, proceeding towards the enemy, as a thing to be argued about, but the sailor said: "Heave to; hand over the cargo; I'm hanged if you shall take boats, cotton, oil, coco, tea, wheat, motor-cars, safety pins, or any other articles to the enemy." He considered that any portion of sea-power left unused was somehow wasted, and that we were obviously neglecting our opportunities through not making the blockade complete.

All ranks here join me in wishing you and the subscribers to your fund, a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Major S. King, 1st Battalion 7th Middlesex Regiment, France, Jun. 16, 1916.

Dear Sir:—

I have to write and thank you and your Committee for the very handsome present of 10,000 cigarettes that you have been good enough to send my Battalion. We are just out of the trenches, where we had a very bad time through "Minenwerfer" (mine

## FRANCE DEMANDS LOST PROVINCES.

Stirring Address by M. Poincaré.

Paris, Feb. 1.

At a matinee organized at the Palais du Trocadéro in honour of the soldiers now in Paris who have been decorated with the Croix de Guerre, M. Poincaré expressed his gratitude to those who had shed their blood for their country, as well as to the nurses, who under a hail of bullets, had lavished their care on the wounded.

The old Gallic race, he went on, possessed an inexhaustible latent force of exaltation and idealism, and there never was a war more injurious more ferocious, declared as a peaceful and industrious nation.

The President recalled all the concessions which the nation had voluntarily made for the sake of European peace since 1870, and the steps taken on the very eve of the war in order to avert a catastrophe. No German lie could obscure these truths, which in an instant had united all Frenchmen and had involved bitter disappointments for the enemy.

France would be neither the dupe nor the victim of an empire which, in the intoxication of its military strength, thought itself a chosen empire destined for universal domination: France meant to preserve intact her civilisation, her genius, and her principles. If the issue at stake in this war was formidable for France, it was not less so for her Allies.

German Peril to Neutrals.

The neutrals, too, if they had a clear notion of their permanent interest, could not remain entirely disinterested in a conflict in which so many nations were engaged. Those who displayed sympathy, whether discreet or outspoken, towards France and her Allies, and even those whose preferences seemed uncertain or undetermined, all had a vital interest in her victory.

"Neither we nor our Allies," continued M. Poincaré, "entertain prejudices or designs against any of them. They have on the other hand everything to fear from the invading and treacherous Powers which see in treaties signed by them only scraps of paper, and find a savage pleasure in the crushing of small nations."

"It is you who will give security to the nationalities living today under Germanic menace and oppression. You are the artificers of a new world, the precursors of humanity set free."

"It is necessary that a peace imposing our terms on our vanquished enemies should restore to us the provinces of which we were despoiled by violence, reconstitute dismembered France in her integrity, and offer us serious guarantees against the war madness of Imperial Germany."

Japanese Shipbuilding.

According to an investigation made by the Japanese Department of Communication, there are twenty-seven steamers, aggregating 101,450 tons, under construction in Japan. The Mitsubishi Dockyard, Nagasaki, is building three 7,200 tons steamers and two of 2,800 tons; the Mitsubishi's Kobe yard, two of 5,200 tons; and Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, three of 7,200 tons and one of 4,600 tons; and the Osaka iron Works seven of 3,200 tons. Vessels already launched but not completed are included in the above return.

was cutting down the pack and adding to the efficiency of the soldier. I am assured that Kitchener has tried to press this thing on our War Office, because he believes, and rightly believes, nothing is too good for a soldier; but it has been turned down—it has been shelved. Give it to Germany, and five millions would be in use in a month. Our British women are making it all the material for its manufacture is obtainable in sufficient quantities here in London; we throw nothing out of gear by its manufacture, and the profits go to the soldiers—the investors wants nothing money nor honor.

## TO WIN THE WAR

Mr. Lloyd George's Striking Disclosures.

Mr. Lloyd George has been interviewed by the editor of the *Scud*, Dr. Mario Borsa, who recently visited England. The following translation from the well-known Milan newspaper is transmitted by Reuter's agency:

The British Minister of Munitions started the conversation with that simple directness of manner and natural confidence of the man who knows his own mind and has no difficulty in seeing into the mind of his interlocutor. He asked me at once many questions. "Have you come from Milan?" "How are things going on in Italy?" "What is the state of public opinion?" "What is Giolitti doing?" "What about munitions?" "Are you making good progress in producing shells?"

The reader must not imagine that all this was the common manceuvre of the man in a high and responsible position who, when speaking to a journalist, prefers asking to answering questions. Mr. Lloyd George seemed to me sincerely interested in the information and opinions he was eliciting from me, as he undoubtedly was conversant with our affairs and political situation before and after the war. I spoke freely to him on several points and he freely opened his mind.

He seemed particularly well informed as to our financial and economic position, and he entirely concurred with my view that English capitalists and merchants should not lose this opportunity of displacing German influences by getting a firm foothold in our country, and establishing with us larger commercial and financial relations.

As to our war—

"Oh!" said Mr. Lloyd George. "I know what your war is like. I received some time ago, from an English officer, a photograph taken on your fighting line. I could hardly believe my eyes. The photograph reproduced a moving scene among some Alpine peaks."

To think that fighting is going on at such heights, among insuperable rocks, on eternal snows, that you are dragging your guns up there, that you have to approach your enemy by hand over hand, is something amazing. And I have been told what the Carso plateau is. Why, it is like a rocky wall which bars the gate of Italy. And your soldiers are fighting well."

England appreciates the unconquerable tenacity which the brave Italian troops are showing, and hopes soon to congratulate them on driving the enemy from all the unredeemed territory, and to witness further triumphs of their gallantry on behalf of the Allies.

## Question of Freights.

"We always were true friends of Italy since the Garibaldian days—and now those days have come back again to you with the old glory. What say of the country I may say of the Government. Our relations are excellent. There may be occasionally incidents and misunderstandings, but there never was and there never will be any ill-will on our side."

"Now, for instance, I know you have difficulties and misgivings as to the question of freights. But as to that you cannot blame either the Government or the nation as a whole. Why, we are experiencing the same difficulties and hardships ourselves. The rise in freight is a natural, though deplorable, consequence of the situation. There are no available ships."

"I will tell you frankly—we have perhaps made a mistake. We might have nationalised shipping as we nationalised railways at the beginning of the war. But there were difficulties. However, something must be done, and will be done, even now, and you may be sure that, within reasonable limits, our Government will do all that is within its power to better things, also to the advantage of Italy."

At this point the conversation turned from Italy to Great Britain, and I asked Mr. Lloyd George whether he was pleased with the progress of munition work.

"Yes," he said. "We wake up slowly to it. But I am now perfectly satisfied with what we are doing."

## Patriotic Miners.

"We have now 2,500 factories, employing one and a half million men, and a quarter of a million women. We have adapted old plants and established new ones on modern lines. We are not only satisfying the requirements of our own army, but we are also supplying our Allies, particularly Russia. One cannot have an idea of the tremendous work going on in Britain just now unless one can see it."

"Some French journalists and politicians have come over here to inspect our factories, and they have been greatly impressed by what they have seen. We expect soon a party of Russians for the same purpose. I hope the Italians, too, will visit us. They would see with their own eyes, they would come in contact with us, and would form a better idea of how things are going on in Britain, and I am sure that many misconceptions and misapprehensions would thus be dispelled, to our common advantage."

"What people in Italy do not understand," I said, "is why the trade unions did not accept the modification of their rules as purely a measure for the war only."

Mr. Lloyd George said: "Naturally the great trade unions are jealous of their rights and customs. It was through them that the British workmen have won their industrial birthright and their liberties which they enjoy as workers; the wages they receive and the regulation of hours are the outcome of organised effort."

He counselled me not to be alarmed about the resolution of the miners. "The miners," he said, "are among the toughest fighters in the British Army, and so many were eager to enlist that we had to stop them."

The Minister of Munitions' son, by the way, Major Richard Lloyd George, is in a regiment composed almost entirely of South Wales miners. Mr. Lloyd George's second son, Lieutenant Gwynn Lloyd George, is in the same division.

"Our voluntary army," said Mr. Lloyd George, "exceeds 3,000,000 and the men now being trained and going to the front are the flower of the nation's manhood. They are the classes between 19 and 30 years of age, who are largely exhausted in the armies of the enemy. They are just coming on with us, and they are splendid material."

"I am absolutely confident," declared Mr. Lloyd George.

"But on what ground do you base your confidence?"

"First of all on the fact that now the Allies are at last taking counsel together. We have made stupid mistakes in the past, all of us, and we all suffered alike. We were acting always independently from one another. Great Britain was waging her war. So were France, Russia and Italy. Only lately we have realised the folly of such proceedings, and have steered a better course."

## What Union Means.

"There is, now, through the councils we have formed, a constant exchange of views between the Allies, and all important decisions are taken by common accord. The relations between Great Britain and France are perfectly harmonious. Italy, too, is united in our councils. My friend, M. Thomas, the French Under-Secretary of State for Munitions, has just suggested to me that our next meeting should take place in Rome, or in some other Italian city. I should be delighted at that if time and distance permitted. Now you know what union means."

But we are and shall be stronger, not only because we are united, also because we shall have really more men and more munitions, and this is the second fact on which I base my confidence."

By next spring we shall have turned out an immense amount of munitions. We shall have for the first time in the war more than the enemy. Our superiority in men and materials will be unquestioned, and I think the war for us is beginning only now."

"We were all caught unprepared. The French, Russians and

Italians had to organise their armies. We had to create a new one. We have now three millions under arms; by the spring we shall have a million more. You have seen our soldiers. They are strong, fit and well equipped."

"Yes," I said, "I was really struck by their appearance. But what about officers?"

Germany's Losses.

"We have made them. Young men from public schools and universities do not take long to learn. They are not professional. But are there many professional officers left anywhere? I am afraid that a great many of them have been killed. Germany, too, cannot be well off by this time, as to professional officers, and not only as to that."

Her economic and financial conditions are getting worse every day. And that is the third fact on which I base my confidence. The riots in Berlin and other cities must mean something. She can still import things, but not on a scale to enable her to go on successfully for a long period. The army will be the last to feel the distress in Germany, but it, too, will feel it."

"Do you think," I asked, "there is any danger of the war ending in a military deadlock?"

"That would not be the end," he replied; "the victory must be a real and a final victory. The long line, extending to 2,000 miles, held by the enemy must be broken. You must not think of a deadlock. You must crack the nut before you get at the kernel. It may take a long time, but you must hear the crack."

Wearing down the outside by attrition is too long, and would not be a smashing and pulverising victory. The pressure on the enemy is becoming greater; they are spreading their frontiers temporarily, but they are becoming weaker in a military sense. The process of strangulation is going on, and will squeeze more and more the material resources of the enemy."

"This is a war of Democracy," continues Mr. Lloyd George. "If it were not a war of Democracy I would not be in it. I was against the last war in which Great Britain was engaged, but on this occasion the whole future of Democracy—in Britain, France, Russia, Italy, all over the world—is involved. It is a final test between military autocracy and political liberty."

It is a grim struggle, but we are going to win; of that I am quite confident. The enemy has gone beyond the height of his power, and is on the down grade. We and our Allies are gaining strength every day. The Central Empires have lost their opportunity of victory, and they know it.

"Our whole country is united on the war. If there were an election now, there would not be one member returned who is against the war. I do not foresee any difficulty with regard to compulsion."

No fewer than six millions have offered themselves for the Army. Some were unfit, many were required for munition works, for railways, for mines—national work which is just as essential as services in the field. The number who would come under compulsion was at the most 320,000, and that number is diminishing every day by enlistment.

Make no mistake about it. Great Britain is determined to fight this war to a finish. We may make mistakes, but we do not give in. It was the obstinacy of Britain that won down Napoleon after twenty years of warfare. Allies broke away one by one, but Britain kept on. Our Allies on this occasion are just as solid and determined as we are."

## German Culture in Shanghai.

Says the *Shanghai Times* of March 4:—"An example of the boasted culture as practised by local Germans was seen yesterday. A number of Germans with several dogs stood near the Astor House. A car, making its way down Whangpoo Road, was set upon by the dogs, and encouraged by their German owners, tore it to ribbons."

"We were all caught unprepared. The French, Russians and

## MINING LEGISLATION IN CHINA.

## Necessity for New Regulations.

At the recent monthly meeting of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, every instructive paper entitled "Chinese Mining Legislation" was read by Mr. W. F. Collins, M.I.M.M. The subject is one of very great interest to British engineers and traders generally concerned in the industrial and commercial development of China. We therefore make the following extracts from Mr. Collins' paper:

The area over which China claims sovereignty is approximately 4,250,000 square miles, an area nearly one-third greater than that of the United States. This field is one of the largest and most important of the undeveloped tracts of the earth's surface, and is gradually becoming available for active mining operations. The Chinese are beginning to realise that foreign mining enterprise is necessary for the country's prosperity. The opposition of the very conservative gentry class to mining by foreigners has been much weakened. Such opposition may still be stirred into activity, but much of the old aggressive spirit against foreign mining has certainly disappeared. The Government is anxious to have the friendly opinions of these foreigners best qualified to voice the requirements of engineering and finance, and it must be recognised that considerable progress has already been made towards evolving conditions which shall make mining possible throughout the country. The Powers have for years been offering China the assistance of their mining experience and financial resources to enable her to gain strength against aggression. It is hoped that she will soon give effect to the fact, now beginning to be understood, that without workable mining legislation produced promptly she can never take advantage of these offers. Any other country would no doubt enlist the services of numerous foreigners in the making of the regulations, but this is of doubtful possibility in the case of the Middle Kingdom. The present paper is an effort at constructive criticism where the reverse process would be easy. The whole subject has assumed great additional importance on account of the fact that a sequel to recent demands, China has granted to Japan rights to mine in nine districts in Manchuria, provided that the mining regulations have hitherto been influenced by a policy diametrically opposite to Great Britain and the United States.

Under Art. IX. of the Mackay Treaty (Brit., 1902) China undertook that she would "with all expedition and earnestness go into the whole question of mining rules," and would "recast her present mining rules in such a way as, while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights in China, shall offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital, or place foreign capital at a greater disadvantage than would be experienced under generally accepted foreign regulations." In the following year China made a similar undertaking with the United States under the Shanghai Treaty.

The necessity for mining legislation on foreign lines began to be felt in China about the year 1877, when a Chinese Company was organised to work coal in Chihli Province under Governor Teng King-sing. Viceroy Li Hung-chang is said to have drawn up a set of mining regulations in 1892.

(1) In November-December, 1898, the General Bureau of Railways and Mines submitted 22 regulations dealing with mines and railways, but at the outbreak of the Boxer trouble in 1900 the position was that each province in which mining was conducted had a special mining bureau and its own regulations.

(2) On March 7, 1902, a Chinese copy of "Rules and Regulations for Coal, Iron, and Metaliferous Mines," consisting of 19 articles, received the sanction of the Viceroy Peking and was duly promulgated.

(3) In March, 1904, a revised set of 33 Temporary Regulations for the control of mining operations was approved by the Viceroy pending the compilation and publication of a volume of mining laws.

In the latter part of 1907, after repeated representations from the foreign Ministers at Peking, there appeared a set of 74 Mining Regulations, accompanied by 13 Supplementary Mining Regulations, approved by the Throne. These were presumably the final form of the preliminary regulations published in 1904.

Article 21.—A prize may not be brought into a neutral port except by reason of its unseaworthiness, or of the stress of weather, or of insufficiency of fuel or provisions.

Article 22.—A prize may not be

left in a neutral port except by reason of its unseaworthiness, or of the stress of weather, or of insufficiency of fuel or provisions. It must leave again as soon as the cause of its entry has ceased. If it does not do so, the neutral Power shall give it notice to leave immediately, and in the event of its not complying therewith, the neutral Power shall use the means at its disposal to release it with its officers and crew, and intern the crew placed on board by the captor.

Article 23.—The neutral Power shall also release any prize which has been brought in not in accordance with the conditions laid down in article 21.

Article 24.—A neutral Power may allow access to its ports and roadsteads to prizes, whether secured or not, when they have been brought there to be left in sequestration pending the decision of a prize court. It may have the prize conducted to any other of its ports. If the prize is escorted by a ship of war, the officers and men placed on board by the captor are allowed to go on board the escorting ship. If the prize is navigating alone, the personnel placed on board is set at liberty.

relating to persons. It will then find itself favoured in some respects as to competition with Chinese mining enterprise. If mining revenues were properly administered in China, the funds now paid as taxes by the existing mines would supply suffice for the expenses of a highly efficient Bureau of Mines and some sort of organization in the provinces. The Chinese mining industry only requires simple laws and good administration to develop native cattivity enormously.

The principle of ownership of underlying minerals by the State or by the owner of the surface is of extreme importance in determining whether a single tax has to be paid to the State or whether additional taxes to private owners and land tax must be paid. Mining taxation in China has always been exceedingly ill-administered, and the small importance attributed to mining has resulted in great want of co-operation in the collection of mining taxes. The Mining Bureau is starved because revenues derived from mining go to the Maritime Customs, Board of Finance, or provincial exchequers. Mining concerns in the provinces are often able to secure exemption from mining taxes, with the result that many mines pay no production taxes, though prosperous.

The principle adopted by Chinese officials in the past has been to cause the mine to pay a fixed yearly sum in lieu of taxes. One of the subjects for which regulations are most necessary is the import and storing of explosives, but this is not provided for by the mining regulations. China will not succeed in attracting foreign mining capital until she realises that so long as the mining companies pay royalties and miners' rights are reasonably safeguarded the mines must be left as far as possible to work out their own salvation. Restrictive legislation in the case of an industry which has not yet come into being is worse than useless. Neither the prospector, the miners, nor the mine inspector are likely to prevent these raids to revert in kind. The Germans would very soon get tired of dropping bombs over the Eastern and North-Eastern and Midland Counties if they knew that the certain consequence would be the appearance of British aeroplanes over the crowded cities of the Rhineland. In the early days of the war, one who then held high office in the Government pointed to the raid upon Dusseldorf as a proof that reprisals could be taken "to any extent desired." We have no reason to suppose that he was wrong then, or that the same facilities are not open to us now.

The Government may be reluctant to take the unpleasant risk of slandering non-combatants. It is their plain duty to put all such sentiment behind them. The Germans have done so, and are proud of it. Englishmen will do it with reluctance, but the cruel necessity, a necessity forced upon us by the enemy, must be faced. The French are rightly demanding reprisals for the attack on Paris. How long must we wait to hear that our own Government have sternly made up their minds that every German city within reach shall learn what aerial bombardment means?"—Globe.

## PRIZES IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

## Provisions of the Hague Convention.

The naval clauses in the Hague

Neutralities Convention of 1907

include the following relating to prizes taken to neutral ports—

Article 21.—A prize may not be

brought into a neutral port except

by reason of its unseaworthiness,

or of the stress of weather, or of

insufficiency of fuel or provisions.

It must leave again as

soon as the cause of its entry has

ceased. If it does not do so,

the neutral Power shall give it

notice to leave immediately,

and in the event of its not complying

therewith, the neutral Power shall

use the means at its disposal to

release it with its officers and crew,

and intern the crew placed on

board by the captor.

Article 22.—The neutral Power

shall also release any prize which

has been brought in not in

accordance with the conditions

laid down in article 21.

Article 23.—A neutral Power

may allow access to its ports and

roadsteads to prizes, whether

secured or not, when they have

been brought there to be left in

sequestration pending the

decision of a prize court.

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# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



M O T H E R S !  
YOU CANNOT TRIFLE WITH BABY'S  
HEALTH.

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR  
MOTHER'S MILK IS  
FRESH, PURE AND WHOLESOME  
COW'S MILK.

PRODUCED UNDER STRICT HYGIENIC  
CONDITIONS, SUCH AS OBTAIN  
ON OUR FARMS.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR MILK.

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916

### COMPANY REPORT.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

The report of the directors of the above company, for presentation at the twenty-seventh annual general meeting of shareholders to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., is as follows:

The directors have pleasure in presenting their twenty-seventh annual report and statement of accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

Working Account for 1915 has a credit balance of Tls. 460,314.02 as compared with Tls. 470,062.48 for 1914. Gross rents are increased by Tls. 29,365.98. Running expenses by Tls. 13,274.29, leaving a net increase in rents of Tls. 16,091.69. Interest Account is again reduced by Tls. 20,893.75. The increase in running expenses is partly due to the increase in the Company's developed properties, but more particularly to the damage caused by burst water pipes during the exceptional spell of cold weather early in the year.

Reserve Fund remains at Tls. 1,523,054.72.

Reserve Fund for Equalization of Dividends is increased to Tls. 208,000 by the addition of Tls. 50,000 passed to that Account at the last Annual General Meeting.

Improvements and Renewals Account has been credited with Tls. 53,372, being interest on undeveloped land for last year and debited with Tls. 39,185.71, being the cost of various renewals and improvements carried out during the year.

Profit and Loss Account shows the net profits on sales of property, Tls. 277,470.48. Premium on Debentures Tls. 4,015 as against Tls. 11,422 last year and on the debit side the transfers authorized at the last meeting. The balance of Tls. 565,516.38 the Directors recommend for appropriation as follows:

To pay a final dividend of 6 per cent making 12 per cent for the year Tls. 234,000.00

To pay a bonus of Tls. 1 per share (2 per cent) Tls. 78,000.00

Transfer to Improvements and Renewals Account Tls. 50,867.02

Transfer to Equalization of Dividend Account Tls. 150,000.00

Carry forward to new account Tls. 46,849.36

Tls. 565,516.38

Capital Account—The total Book Costs of Estates is Tls. 3,311,487.66 as compared with Tls. 7,947,986.48 last year. Increases and decreases in Estates costs other than interest on undeveloped land are as follows:

Will's Estate No. 1.—The rebuilding of a small part of the Estate was completed.

Chwang Hoong Estate No. 2.—A small piece of land near Pardon Road has been purchased and a part of the purchase price paid. A small plot of land at the corner of Boone and North Honan Roads has been sold to the Municipal Council for a market. A considerable number of the old Chinese bungalows have been pulled down and an improved Chinese house built.

Broadway Estate No. 10 has been added to by purchase of B.C. Lot 3499.

Paochan Estate No. 13.—Small purchases of land have been made to connect up existing lots. The development of the Dixwell Road district has been continued. B.C. Paochan Lot 140 has been sold.

Tongshan Road Estate No. 18 has been added to by the purchase of B.C. Lots 2689, 3894 and 3895.

Jesfield Estate No. 21 has been added to by the purchase of B.C. Lots 3140 and certain small strips to square off other lots and by the final payment on account of new buildings.

Zang Pang Estate No. 25.—Final payment on account of new buildings have been made.

Szchen Road Estate No. 29.—Calgary Lot 104 Central was acquired during the year, a part was re-sold almost immediately and the whole of the proceeds of the sale written off against the Capital cost of the Estate.

Sundry Mortgage Loans show a decrease of Tls. 464,215.13.

Director.—Mr. E. C. Pearce retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Wingrove retires, but offers himself for re-election.

E. JENNER HOGG,  
Chairman

### List of Estates

The list of the company's estates on December 31, 1915, was as follows:

Will's Estate No. 1.—Situated on the North Bank of the Szochow Creek adjoining the Woosung Road, Broadway and Astor Roads.

Chwang Hoong Estate No. 2.—Is situated in the vicinity of Quinass Square, Pardon, Boone and Haining Roads.

Hansbury Road Estate No. 3.—Is situated on the Hansbury and Yuenlong Roads.

Jinkee Estate No. 6.—Is situated on the Jinkee, Peking and Szechuan Roads.

Hongkew Creek Estate No. 8.—Is situated on the Kashin and Dixwell Roads in the vicinity of the Hongkew Creek and Sow Gin Kiang.

Estate No. 9.—Is situated on the East Yuhang Road.

Broadway Estate No. 10.—Is situated on the Broadway, East of Kangting Head.

Paochan Estate No. 13.—Is situated on the North Szochuan Road Extension and Dixwell Road Extension.

Yangtze-poo Estate No. 14.—Is situated on the Yangtze-poo and Macgregor Roads.

Ferry Road Estate No. 16.—Is situated on the Nanyang Road, West Ferry Road.

Great Western Road Estate No. 17.—Is situated on the South side of Great Western Road, West of Avenue Paulian.

Tongshan Road Estate No. 18.—Is situated on the Tongshan Road, East of Alcock Road.

Choufoong Road Estate No. 19.—Is situated on the Choufoong Road and Broadway.

Yatsoo Road Estate No. 22.—Is situated on the Great Western Road, East of Yates Road.

Chusan Road Estate No. 24.—Is situated on the Chusan and Tongshan Roads.

Zang Pang Estate No. 26.—Is situated on the South of Great Western Road in the vicinity of Harcourt Road.

Estate No. 27.—Is situated on the Yulin Road, East of Macgregor Road.

Mohawk Road Estate No. 28.—Is situated near the Race Club.

Szochuan Road Estate No. 29.—Is situated on the Szochuan Road, South of Foochow Road.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### OUR GROWING ARMY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

The Army Estimates provide for a personnel of four million men, exclusive of the Dominion troops and the British troops in India.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE DRINK PROBLEM.

Mr. Lloyd George told a Temperance deputation that the drink restrictions had caused a decrease of 40 per cent. in drunkenness. He believed that the people, before the war was ended, would realize that the future of the Empire depended on a settlement of the drink question.

#### THE RUSSIANS.

More Enemy Attacks Repulsed.  
(Russia Telegram.)

The Russians progressed South of Ponieje railway line. They repulsed attacks in Olyk region and also in Lower Styria, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy.

#### IN THE NEAR EAST.

#### Russians Occupy Semehor.

The Russians have occupied Semehor, in Persia.

#### TELEGRAMS.

#### SIR L. S. JAMESON.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."

London Received, March 11.

Sir Leander Starr Jameson, President of the British South Africa Company, has been operated on for kidney trouble. A second operation is necessary.

#### OBITUARIES.

London Received, March 11.

The death is announced of Captain Bond Shelton, a survivor of the Birkenhead.

The death is also announced of Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower.

#### THE SITUATION IN CHINA

#### The Capture of Suiu.

Peking, March 5.

The Government troops made a surprise attack on Suiu on March 1 and after capturing all the surrounding defended points, entered the town on March 2, the rebels retreating to the right bank of the Yangtze.

The main force of the rebels—(writes a *North China Daily News* correspondent) was concentrated near Nanchi, where the fighting was more or less continuous, and reinforcements could not be moved in time to meet the unexpected development at Suiu. A detachment of the Government force has crossed the Yunnan border and occupied Poyai. It is reported that the want of military success of the rebel forces has disengaged the leaders in Yunnan.

Yangtze-poo Estate No. 14.—Is situated on the Yangtze-poo and Macgregor Roads.

Ferry Road Estate No. 16.—Is situated on the Nanyang Road, West Ferry Road.

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Mohawk Road Estate No. 28.—Is situated near the Race Club.

Szochuan Road Estate No. 29.—Is situated on the Szochuan Road, South of Foochow Road.

#### Theft from Money Changers.

For stealing \$8 from a money changer's stall at West Point, a Chinese was sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks by Mr. Hazelton, at the Police Court this morning.

#### War Charities Fund Committee.

The following gentlemen have joined the above Committee:—Mr. F. B. Bowley, Mr. J. M. Basto, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Mr. A. M. Souza.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks, the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Belline Girls' School; \$25.

#### Supposed Murder.

A discovery was made by Sergeant Arias yesterday of the body of a Chinese male, aged about 43,

in the stream on the east side of Stanley Road and Wong Nei Chong Gap, about three-hundred yards away from the road. The deceased had a large wound in the throat and five stab wounds on the body. It is apparently a case of murder. On the body was found a key of the Lee Lee boarding house, 119, Connaught Road Central. The body was first discovered by three forestry workers. The police are prosecuting enquiries.

#### Penalty for Attempted Bribery.

When a Chinese was arrested by an Indian Sergeant at West Point for obstruction, he offered the Sergeant a bribe of \$120, and as a consequence, he was charged before Mr. Hazelton this morning, both for obstruction and for offering the bribe. For the first offence he was fined \$7 and for the second \$25 or one month's hard labour. The amount of the bribe was also ordered to be forfeited.

#### Kidnapping.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the kidnapping of a boy aged eight years. It appeared that the mother of the boy, who is a widow, and who had come down from the country, took up her residence at 12, Bridge Street, at which the defendant also lived. It is alleged that the man took the boy on the 8th inst. on board the Sui Hong, which was due to leave early on the morning of the 9th. A watchman on board the boat found the boy asleep on the middle deck covered up with a piece of matting, with the defendant squatting close by. The case was referred to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for instructions to prosecute.

#### Victoria Theatre.

A most attractive programme was offered at the Victoria last night, two new sets of war pictures and some high-class Pathé comedies filling the first half. The crowded condition of the theatre was in itself an immense testimony to the popularity of the Melbournes, who re-opened there last night and whose show filled the second half of the programme. They had new songs and new jokes to offer, as well as a new and most amusing musical sketch, "Caroline." The Melbournes are giving a matinee next Wednesday, when there will be a repeat performance of "Ay Ay, Captain!"

#### Police Reserve.

Another route march was carried out yesterday evening by the Police Reserve, each company turning up in well-nigh full strength. The corps was under command of Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) and the Hon. the Captain Superintendent and Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., were also present, the former taking the salute when the men were dismissed at Queen's Statue Square.

A new feature of the march was the presence of mounted police, the ponies behaving remarkably well although still trained to the wall.

On view at the Victoria last night were the following:—Ladies—1, Mrs. Dean; 2, Mrs. F. W. Black; 3, Mrs. Bolton; hidden number, Mrs. Consina Genta; 1, Mr. J. Hicks (S.B.A.); 2, Mr. Roby; 3, Mr. Atkinson; hidden number, Mr. Carter.

### FORGED CHEQUES.

#### Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Defrauded.

Within the last few days, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been defrauded of no less than \$8,000 by means of a forged signature.

The facts of the case are that cheques, bearing what appeared to be the signature of a prominent business gentleman, were handed over the counter for cashing and, thinking that they were genuine, the official to whom they were presented, paid out the money. It was later found that the signature was a forged one. It appears that the cheques were taken from a book which had been issued to a firm in which one of the men concerned with the forgery had been engaged. In connection with the affair, an arrest has been made by the Police, this being a man who was only let out of gaol a few days ago after serving a term of imprisonment for stamping to defraud the same Bank.

It is thought that three men were involved in the plot, but, so far, the other two seem to have got away and have not, at the time of writing, been arrested.

### THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

#### Last Evening's Results.

Play was continued in the tennis tournament yesterday, the following being the results:—

Open Championship Singles.—Mr. A. H. Crook beat Mr. Jose M. de J. Lopez—3-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Handicap Singles, "B"—Mr. R. E. Maril (over 15/3) beat Mr. J. Syme-Thomson (over 15/3) 6-1, 6-2.

Handicap Singles, "A"—Mr. S. E. Green (over 30) beat Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt (over 3/6) 6-3, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—Mrs. Lambert and Mr. G. W. Sewell (over 3/6) beat Mrs. Greatorex and Mr. J. R. Greaves 8-1, 8-3.

## SHELLS IN A GERMAN GARDEN.

Startling Discovery by Shanghai Police.

Says the North China Daily News of March 6.—An interesting discovery was made on Saturday morning by the French Police, when, as the result, eight cases, each containing 25 shells were found, in most suspicious circumstances. The fact that the property, on which the munitions were found, is in the occupation of a German, whose name was prominently connected with an arms case tried before the Mixed Court in October last, adds considerably to the importance of the case, though the finding of big gun ammunitions seems to be without precedent.

Situated on the French Siccawei Road, quite close to the creek bearing the same name, there stood, until a fortnight ago, a house in large grounds known as the "Otto Meuser" garden. The address is 44, Siccawei Road, in the French Concession. Over a month ago there was an outbreak of fire at this house, which was occupied by Mr. A. Nielsen, with whom was residing an Austrian employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The fire, despite the attentions of the Fire Brigade, destroyed the house, but nothing suspicious was noticed at the time. The company with whom the premises were insured asked the French Police to make inquiries into the fire, which they did, and as a result, discovered the ammunitions. In addition to inspecting the house, a thorough examination of the grounds was made, in the course of which, one pond, of a number, came in for some attention.

It was here that an officer, probing with a stick, found some hard substance submerged, and coolies, sent in to fetch it out, brought back with them a fair-sized iron bound box, which was eventually followed by seven others. Examination of the contents showed that each box contained twenty-five shells, brass cartridge and projectile, of Hotchkiss manufacture and of 65 mm. The projectile is solid, which indicates its use for naval purposes, and is similar, save that it is somewhat larger, to that fired into the Settlement during the seizure of the Chinese cruiser Chao-ho.

Mr. Nielsen, who was present during the search, and at the discovery, denied that he knew anything about the shells and expressed surprise that they should be found there.

There have been many suggestions as to the ultimate use of the shells which are clearly only suitable for armour piercing and the like, but the most significant is that the gun in which such ammunition could be used would be eminently suitable for arming merchantmen. At all events, it is unlikely that such shell would be where it was unless there was some hope of eventually using it in guns, which would be more or less accessible to the owners of the ammunition, and the discovery seems to point to some foundation in fact for the various rumours that have at times been circulated as to the existence of such weapons. At any rate further search is being made by the French Police.

The same of Mr. A. Nielsen occurred in connexion with the case tried at the Mixed Court, in October last, when three Chinese were charged with unlawfully keeping for military purposes, 129 pistols and 20,830 rounds of ammunition. The pistols were of the following different makes—56 Baynard, 14 Mauser, 13 Colt, 33 Browning, 4 Harrington and Richardson, 1 Sleyer, 1 Schaezler, 1 Express and 1 Savage.

One of the accused, who up to a month previous to his arrest was employed by Messrs. Garrels, Bonner & Co., as was also Mr. Nielsen, said that the latter asked him whether he knew anyone who would be willing to take a consignment of medicine or chemicals to a foreign country. He found someone and, on September 28, he went to the China Paper Mill where Mr. Nielsen lived, to take delivery of the cargo, which was given to them in 45 tins. Sub-

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—1st Sunday in Lent, 12th March 1916. Holy Communion (8.30 a.m.) Introit: Hymn 90. Offertory: Hymn 309. (3rd Tune) Verses 1, 4, 5 and 6. Communion: Hymn 337. Benediction: Hymn 538 (4). Recessional: Hymn 531. Service: Merbecke. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial Venite. Burrows. Psalms: 63, 63. Te Deum: Battishill. Jones. Hymns: (4th evening) Jubilate: Green (28th morning) Hymns: 92, 520. "God Save The King." Evansong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: of the 12th evening. Magnificat: Flint (5th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Baker (28th morning). Anthems: "O Saviour of the World" Goss. Hymns: 84, 95. N.B.—Psalms 65, verses 1, 2, 6, 7, 14 in unison. Psalm 66, verses 4, 7, 14, 18 in unison. Psalm 67, verses 3, 5, 7 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—1st Sunday, in Lent 12th March, 1916. Morning Prayer. Hymn: 141 (Kneeling) Responses: Ferial Venite: 12th Morning. Psalms: As Set Te Deum Blissett. Jubilate: Hayes. Hymns: 142-162-178. National Anthem. Evening Prayer. Hymn: 24 (June 31 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: As Set. Magnificat: W. A. Chant No. Nine. Nunc Dimittis: W. A. Chant No. Hymns: 57-151-224. Vesper Hymn. National Anthem. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services: Morning 11 a.m. Hymns: 359, 605, 509, 21. Subject: God's Tolerance of Evil. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns: 375, 111, 341, 459, 371. Subject: Things Nearest Hand. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Peter's Church West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

Seamen's Institute.—Men's Conference at 3 p.m. Conducted by the Rev. C. L. Coope r-Hunt.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper at 4 p.m. Children's Meeting: at 8 p.m. Preaching Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan-chai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6.7 and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

sequently the witness said that Mr. Nielsen gave him a paper on which was written the address in India where the cargo was to have been conveyed.

On further inquiry late yesterday, it was learned that the ammunition found was of two kinds. Six of the cases contained shells without fuses of any kind and the balance of two contained shells with fuses at the nose.

Yesterday the French authorities, who are prosecuting their investigations with great thoroughness, placed a fire engine in the "Otto Meuser" garden and emptied the pond in which the eight cases were found. Nothing further was discovered, but the same procedure will, we understand be adopted in respect of the rest of the ponds, of which there are said to be three.

In the course of their investigations the French Police interrogated the chief gardener employed in the grounds. He lives on the premises and denied all knowledge of the existence of the shells. He stated, however, that many times he had seen Nielsen with the aid of

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 11th at 10.45. The anticyclone appears to be central over S. Manchuria. A depression between the Bonin and the Looches.

Pressure has decreased slightly over K. China, and increased moderately along the east coast. It is nearly stationary in southern districts.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches.  
FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E wind, strong, moderate, overcast, misty, improving later.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. wind, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lan-kuo as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Hongkong Observatory, March 11.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation of the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather: b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h half lightning, i overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

Lat 22.40 N. Long 118.00 E.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 29.93 29.96 29.94

Temperature 65 63 59

Humidity 83 78 84

Wind Direction E

Force 0 6 6

Weather od od od

Rain 0.03

Higher open to temperature as on date as low:

H.K. Observatory, 11th March

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Chinese boys entering and taking out of the house such cases, but, apart from that, he knew nothing of the matter.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* has been quoted as alleging that the fact that the shells are of French manufacture—Hotchkiss—was an indication that the discovery of the arms was in the nature of a "plant" by the French. How slender a basis the suggestion has may be seen from the fact that according to the Hong List for 1915, H. M. Schulz and Co. are described as the agents for "Hotchkiss and Co., Paris, Machine Guns, Motor Cars" Messrs. Schulz and Co.'s list of agencies does not appear in the Hong List for this year.

It is alleged in certain quarters that Nielsen endeavoured to charter a small Japanese boat, the Shinten Maru, 970 tons, which arrived in Shanghai on September 30 of last year. The boat is stated to have been destined for the transport of arms and munitions to India and elsewhere. It will be remembered in this connection that the Germans chartered in like circumstances at Shanghai, another small Japanese steamer, which was seized on the high seas off Cap Saint-Jacques, with a suspicious cargo on board. On that occasion one of the passengers on the steamer was none other than the German consul for Mukden.

It is a significant fact that certain incidents, connected with the trouble of December 6, took place in the vicinity of Nielsen's house;

near where a large number of coolies were concentrated, and it is

stated that ever since, the French

Police have maintained extra vigilance in this quarter. A suggestion

has been made that Nielsen, rendered uneasy by a turn of events,

which prevented the clandestine transference of the articles he had in his possession, endeavoured to

get rid of his compromising posse

sessions by throwing them into the pond.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1916.

SUTHER MEAT.

Bananas fragrant Canton, San Shing Hoang Chi, lb.

(Indies), Macao, San Hoang Chi, " "

Chestnuts, Chinese, Fong Lat, " "

Caranbols, Young To, " "

Coconuts, Ya Tee, " "

Grapes, Po Tai Tee, " "

Lemons, China, Ling Meng, " "

America, Kam Shan Ling Meng, " "

Lichees Dried, La Chi, small Stone, " "

Fresh, " "

Oranges, (Canton), Shan-shang Tim Ching, " "

Sweet, " "

Pears, (Canton), Kiu San Shoot Lay, " "

(Canton), Cookin, She Li, " "

Peanuts, Ra Shang, " "

Plaikin, Tai Chin, " "

Plums, Swatow, Hung Lai, " "

Pumeo, Siam, Chin Lo Yau, " "

Shanghai, Lo Kwat, " "

Walnuts, Hop To, " "

Green, Sang Hop Too, " "

Water Melon, (Am), Kom San Sai Kwa, " "

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Ah Chi, " "

Chock, " "

Beans, (French), Macao, Oh Moon Pin Tai, " "

(French), Shanghai, Sheung-hai Pin, " "

" Sprout, Ah Choi, " "

Long, Tsu Kok, " "

Beet Root, Hung Choi Tau, " "

Bitter Squash, Fu Kwa, " "

Brinjals, Green, Ching Yuan Kwa, " "

Bed, Hung Ke, " "

Cabbage, Chinese, (common), Kai Tai, " "

Cabbage, Shanghai, Ye Tai, " "

Cane Shoots, bunch, Kax Shun, " "

Carrots, Kam Shan, " "

Celery, Chinese, Tong Kan Tai, " "

Chillies Dried, Kon Lap Chiu, " "

Red, Hung Fa Chiu, " "

Green, Ching Lap Chiu, " "

Curry Staff, English, Ka Li Chu Liu, " "

Cucumber, Ching Kwa, " "

Garlic, Sun Tsu, " "

Ginger, young, Sun Tee Keung, " "

old, Lo Keung, " "

Horse Radish, Shanghai, Lik Kin, " "

Indian Corn, Suk Mai, " "

Lettuce, Young Shang Tsai, " "

Water Chestnuts, Ma Tai, " "

Mandarin, Kwai Lam Ma Tai, " "

Mushrooms, Fresh, Shang Cho Ko, " "

Musk Melon, Amer, Kam-sam Hong Kwa, " "

Okros, " "

Onions Bombay,

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(SELLER: S-A-SALE; B-BUYER; N-NOMINAL)

30-day's Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Per Value Paid Up	Highest 1914. Lowest 14th May, to now	1914. Highest 14th May, to now	1915. Lowest Since 14th May, to now	1915. Last Dividend and Date
<b>Banks.</b>							
b. \$785 271/10/-	H.K. & Shai Banking Corp.	120,000 £125 all	855 July.	700 Oct. 845 x div. 790 c. div.	{ £2/3/- at 5/- bonus equal to \$25.44 for 1/4 year 31/12/15		
b. \$4224 b. 11824	Marine Insurance, Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000 \$150 50	350 Dec.	305 Oct. 425	360 { Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.		
b. 11824	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000 \$15 55	145 May	133 Jan. 183	160 { Final of 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914		
m. 3975 b. ex 738247	Union Ins. St'ly of Cton, Ltd.	12,000 \$250 100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct. 880	\$355 { Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914		
b. ex 738247	Fangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000 \$100 60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	270 225 { Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914		
b. \$162 b. \$415	Fire Insurances, China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. — Hong Kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$100 20 8,000 \$250 50	160 July 335 Feb.	140 Oct. 163	130 89 for 1913 385 87 for 1913		
<b>Shipping.</b>							
b. \$13214 b. \$18	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$50 all	36 Mar.	273 1/2 Nov.	133 45 { \$4 for year ending 30.6.15 Final of \$1.00 for year ending 31.12.15		
b. \$136 b. \$49	Indo-China { Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. — Preferred	[ 60,000 \$5 ] all	79 Jan.	50 Sept. 188	96 { 6 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.s. for year 1914 & quoted on 9 p.c. div. in H.K. from 29.9.15, an interim div. of 6 p.c. 33.9.15 quoted ex-div. H.K. 11.12.15		
b. 98	Shell T'port & T'ng Co., Ltd.	3,797,610 £1 all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept. 97- x div. 82/- x div.	{ Interim of 2/- (Coupon No 25) making 7/- for 1915		
b. 339	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000 \$10 all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	40 32 { \$1.50 per share and bonus of \$5 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15		
b. \$142 b. \$44	Refineries, China S. Refining Co., Ltd. Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$100 all 7,000 \$100 all	96 1/2 Feb. 31 Jan.	70 Dec.	141 1/2 111 1/2 83 for 1912 277 1/2 83 for 1897		
<b>Mining.</b>							
b. 30/-	Kailan Mining Adminstration Bank Australian Gold Min-	1,000,000 £1 all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6 50/- { Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 3.)		
b. \$330 b. 27/5	Tronch Mines Ltd. — Ural Caspian	200,000 £1 all 160,000 £1 all	3.10 Jan. 19/6 Nov.	190 22/6	31/4 1/2 for 1909 25/- b/l - interim a/c 1915 paid 12.11.15		
b. 35/-	Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	796,666 £1 all	56/6 Feb.	21/3	41 37/5 1/- interim 1915		
b. 5714 b. 5109 b. 5104 b. 5654 b. 590	H.K. & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. H.K. & W. D. Co., Ltd. Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. Shai & Hkew W. Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$50 all 40,000 \$50 all 55,700 t.100 all 36,000 t.100 all	89 Jan. 77 Jan. 60 July 109 Jan.	73 Nov. 53 Oct. 50 Dec. 83 1/2 Dec.	81 1/2 57 65 49 ex div. Tla. 3 for year ending 30.4.15 80 Tla. 5 for 1914		
b. 94 b. \$123	Lands, Hotels and Buildings. Anglo French Lands H.Kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	13,000 t.100 t.100 20,000 \$50 50	128 July	120 Dec.	94 108 { Tls. 61/4 for year ending 29.2.14 \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.15		
b. \$104 b. 3731	H.Kong Land Investment Co. Ephryens Estate & F.C. Ltd. Kloon Land & B'ng Co., Ltd.	50,000 \$100 all 150,000 \$10 all 6,000 \$50 30	117 1/2 July 9/4 Jan. 45 1/4 Feb.	98 Nov. 7 Nov. 44 Feb.	108 61/2 for year ending 31.12.15 61.10 35 cents for year 1915 82 for 1915		
b. 107	Shanghai Lands	78,000 \$50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106 101 { Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/ year ending 30.6.15		
b. 327 b. 399	WestPoint Building Co., Ltd. H.Kong Central Estates	12,500 \$50 all 10,000 \$100 all	73 June	66 Feb.	86 70 { \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.15 \$7.00 for year ending 31.12.15		
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>							
b. \$1472 b. \$132 b. t. 91	Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. Kung Yik Laou Kung Mow Shanghai Cottons	20,000 t.50 all 75,000 t.10 all 8,000 t.100 all 40,000 t.50 all	138 July 14 1/2 Jan. 110 Feb. 135 Feb.	125 Mar. 17 1/2 May 70 May Nov.	180 135 80 b. 80 105 90 { Tls. 16 for year ending 31.10.15 Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15 Tls. 12 for 1913 Dividend of Tla. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15		
b. t. 534	Yangtzeppos	175,000 t.5 all	—	—	61 51/2 { Tls. 61/4 for year ending 29.2.14 \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.15		
b. \$104 b. 4460	Miscellaneous. China Borneo Company, Ltd. China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$12 all 50,000 \$1 all	12 May	10 Dec.	10.35 10 85 cents for 1914		
b. 6930 b. 330 b. 1015 b. 44 b. 1800 b. 339 b. 55.60	Do. (Spec. shares) China Prov. L. & M. Co. Ltd. Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. Green Island Cement Co. Ltd. Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	50,000 \$25 all 50,000 \$1 all 40,000 \$10 all 400,000 \$10 all 60,000 \$10 all 6,500 \$25 all 60,000 \$10 all 325,000 \$1 all	490 July 9 Jan. 39 June 35 Aug. 35 Aug. 49 Jan. 21/3 July 25 June 31 July	4 April 10 1/2 34 35 5 Dec. 11 1/2 11 1/2 36 Nov. 45 Dec. 174 Dec. 22 Apr. 39 Feb. 64 Feb.	4/4 4/4 6% for year ending 28.2.06 8.00 70 cts. for 1915 \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15 6.70 50 cts. for 1914 \$2.00 per share for 1914 184 Interim of \$2 account 1915. 25 Interim of 1/ for year ending 30.6.15 4.80 10% for 1914 1/2 for 1913		
b. t. 383	Langkats	250,000 £10 all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42 363/4 { Interim of Tla. 1 making Tla. 2 a/c 1913		
b. 10 b. 85 cts.	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) Do. (New)	25,000 \$10 all 50,000 \$1 all	102 1/2 Jan. 93 cts. Jan.	94 June	10 9 { 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for 1 year ending 30.4.15		
b. 44 b. 55	Philippines Ltd.	75,000 \$10 all	—	—	4 4 None		
b. 320	Societe des Papiers et Papieteries du Tonkin	12,000 \$10 10	—	—	5 5 \$1.50 for 1910.		
b. 334	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	13,200 \$50 all	—	—	20 20 None		
b. 315	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$5 all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3.00 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15		
b. 57	Watson and Co., Ltd.	27,723 \$10 all	22/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18 16 { \$1.00, per share for year end- ing 31.12.1915		
b. 353	William Powell, Limited...	90,000 \$10 all	82 April	6.90 Dec.	6.90 62 1/2 x div. 60 cts. for 1914		
b. 329	S. C. Morning Post	11,000 \$7 all	9/4 Jun.	6/4 Dec.	7 51/2 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14		

WRIGHT &amp; HORNBY, Share and General Brokers, 6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Recruit.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10.  
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."  
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

Meers, Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated March 10, state:—  
There has been a steady demand for both Shipping and Industrial Shares since the issue of our last report, and a considerable business has been transacted for cash and time deliveries, chiefly adjustments for March settlement account, which is now practically complete.  
Bar Silver is quoted at 27d per oz. for ready delivery.  
Exchange on London opened to day at 1/11/12 T.T., on Shanghai 72 1/2 T.T. and at 73 1/2 for 3 d/s bills.  
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are slightly easier at \$785 after sales.  
Marine Insurances.—Cantons are wanted at \$4224. North Unions have buyers in the North at Tla. 183. Unions are steady at \$3975 after sales. Yangtzeppos can be placed at \$250 ex 73.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in demand at \$162 and Hongkong Fires at the improved rate of \$415.  
Shipping.—Doughless continued firm throughout the week and close with buyers at \$133. Indo-Chinas have again been an active market; at the close there are buyers of the Deferred at \$138. Preferred have been done at \$48, \$48 1/2 and \$49. Combined shares are quoted \$125 nominal. Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats were sold at \$174, \$172 and \$18, closing with further buyers at \$18.  
Oils.—Langkats are steady at Tla. 383 after sales at Tla. 39 and Tla. 384. Shell's Transports have buyers at 98. Ural Caspian are offering at 34.

## EXCHANGE.

Saturday, 11th March, 1916.

Refineries.—There are buyers of China Sugars at \$142 cash and \$143. March. Luxems; a fair business has been done; advance rates from \$39 to \$44 cash and equivalent rates forward, closing with buyers at \$43.

Mining.—There are buyers of Tinobas at 27 1/2. Kailan can be placed at 30 1/2. Banks are obtainable at \$33. The output for the past four weeks was 1145 cts. of gold and the annual clean-up \$84 cts. of gold.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$72 and \$73, cleaning steady. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue to advance; business has been done at various rates cash and forward from \$103 to \$109, closing with buyers at \$109 for the old. Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tla. 652. Honkew Wharves are steady at Tla. 93.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are quiet at \$99. Hongkong Lands are on offer at \$104. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$64. Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$112 1/2. Kowloon Lands are unchanged at \$37 1/2. West Points have buyers at \$87.

Cotton Mills.—There are buyers of Eros at Tla. 147 1/2, King Yike at Tla. 151, Shanghai Cottons at Tla. 91, and Yangtzeppos at Tla. 5.75 after sales at the rate.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borneos at \$104. China Providents at \$9.60. Dairy Farms at \$30. Electric at \$30. Low Level Trams at \$5.60. Peak Trams (old) at \$10. Union Waterbuses at \$15. Waitson's at \$7 and Wm. Powells at \$5 1/2.

There are sellers of China Light and Powers at \$450. Cements at \$10; and Hongkong Ices at \$180.

## SELLING.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs F. Blackhead & Co. to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY THE 14th & 15th March, 1916 commencing at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day, at Messrs F. Blackhead & Co.'s Store, Ice House Road.

A Large Quantity of Russian Tarred Hemp Rope and Bolt Rope (from 1" to 5") Also

Russian Leadlines and White lines, Tarred Spun Yarn, Divers Graphite Paint, Varnish, Boot-topping Paint, Fairbank Scales (1,000 to 1,500 lbs capacity and kilo weight), Asbestos Fibre and Cloth, Blakie Pumps, Alladin Lamps, Packing Sugars, Lead, Spirits of Tar, Rubber Belting, Cork Fenders, Galvanized Iron, Thimbles and Clews, Galvanized Iron Patent Folding Anchors, Iron and Steel Wire Rope (1" to 5"), Cotton Waste, Sail Cloth and Duck, Brass Valves, Tees and Couplings, etc., etc.

80 Casts Engine, Cylinder and Motor Oil.  
48 Dozen Assorted Filter Bottles.  
On view from Friday the 10th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1916.

## NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL  
We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET,"

\$6.60 per case ex store.

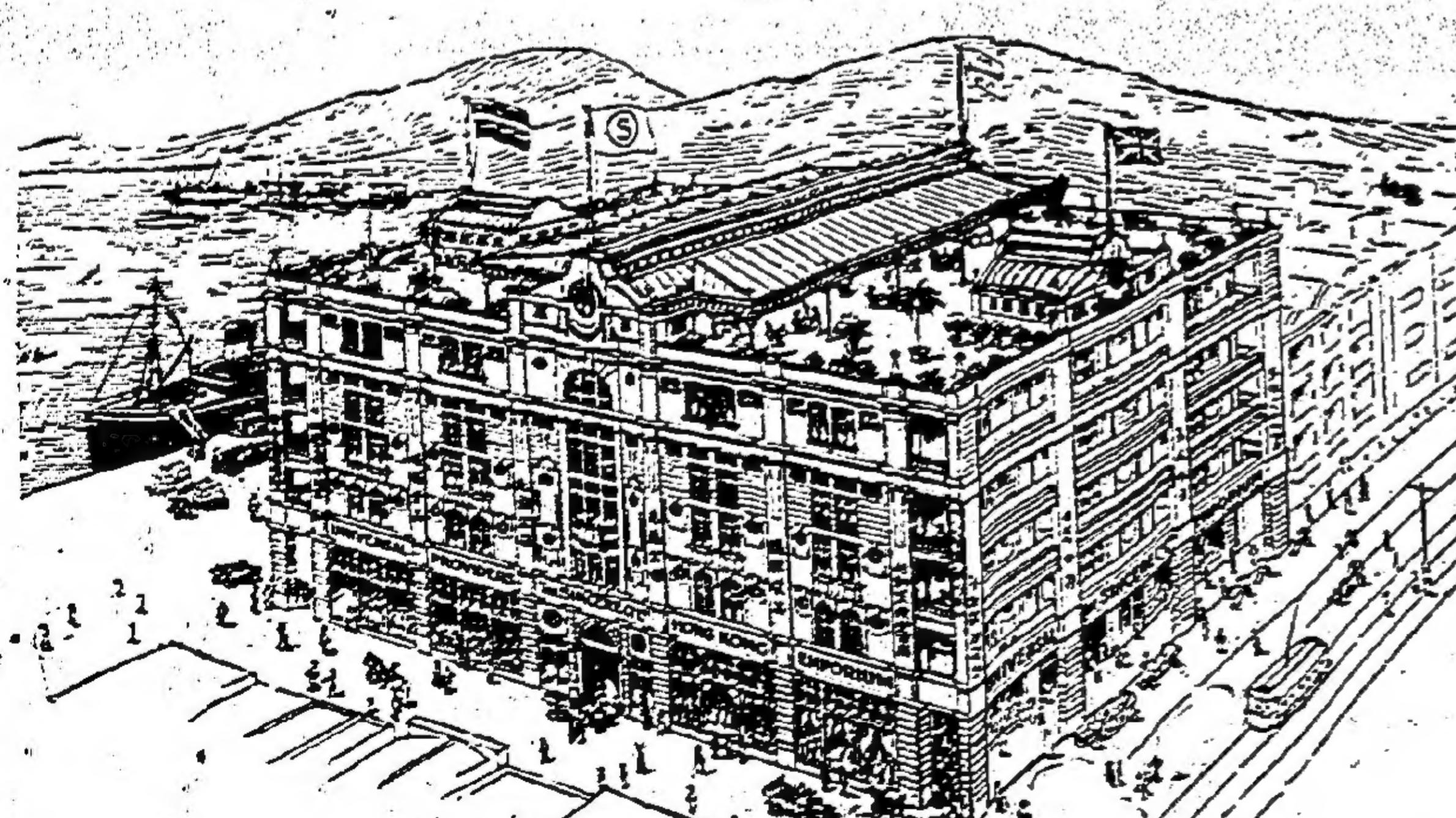
"WHITE ROSE"

\$6.80 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG  
168 Des Voeux Road Central  
2 blocks West of Cent. Market)

KWONG YUEN,  
91 Des Voeux Road West

Black Panther at Kuala Lumpur.  
Two Malay shikaris recently secured a black panther at the 7th mile, Gombak Road, bringing it to Kuala Lumpur strapped on the back of a bicycle, in order to obtain the \$15 reward, says the Malay Mail.



**THE SINCERE CO.**

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.  
THE PIONEER ONE-PRICE STORE

KNOWN TO BE THE CHEAPEST IN THE COLONY.

REFRESHMENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN. PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1667 AND 196

## LIST OF PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

## POST OFFICE

Duty may now be prepaid on parcels for Australia. Particulars may be obtained at the parcel counter of the G. P. O.

Per P. and O. steamer Khiva. From London Feb. 3.—To Yokohama: Mr and Mrs Flower and child, Miss Kent To Shanghai; Miss Gaynor, Miss Forsyth, Miss E. Heughan.—To Hongkong: Miss Dawson, Mr Haig.

Per P. and O. steamer Mooltan. From London February 19.—To Shanghai: Rev. Lowen, Rev. and Mrs Smythe, Mr Pacham, Mr Lower. To Hongkong: Mr and Mrs Woolley and family Mrs Witchell and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Long and 2 children, Master and Miss Thomhill, Mr Black.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Fushimi Maru. From London January 20.—To Yokohama: Mr A. Lindsay—Thompson, Mr and Mrs G. W. Lewis, Mr Kitada, Mr Mrs and Miss Argall, Mr R. H. Rickarby, Mr Hagiwara, Mr Y. Sawaki, Miss Salverson, Mr Mitsubishi, Mr Duncan, Mr H. F. Knott, Dr Suzuki, Dr T. Oshima, Mr M. Kurobara, Mr M. Otsuka, 22 Japanese Red Cross Nurses, Mr J. H. Fobel, Mr and Mrs Takizawa, To Kobe: Mr T. Tanaka, Mrs G. E. Hutchinson To Shanghai: Mr and Mrs Haslam, Mr and Mrs S. B. Neill and 2 children, Mr A. Young, Mrs Calinan, Rev. and Mrs C. G. Sparham, Miss A. Cameron, Mr D. M. Thorpe, Lieut. Lisfranc, Miss I. Lorion, Mr W. Kong, Mr Loise, To Hongkong: Mr J. W. Jamie, Mr T. B. Partington, Mr J. Walker, Mr G. W. Barton, Mr K. M. Cumming, Mr G. Nuttall.

MAILED DUE.

Shanghai, Shanghai, 16th March Europe (via Nagasaki), Fushimi Maru, 15th March Australia, Empire, 14th March

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippines Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 11th March, 8 p.m.

Saigon—Per CHEFOO, 11th March, 3 p.m.

Saigon—Per FAUSANG, 11th March, 2 p.m.

Rangoon, India via Calcutta—Per KAGA M, 11th March, 4 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per KWONGSANG, 11th March, 5 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China (Europe via Sardinia)—Per LUCHOW, 11th March, 5 p.m.

Shanghai P. O. Wednes, 15th Mar.] Port Bayard—Per CHONGVA, 11th March, 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per TELEMECHUS, 11th Mar., 5 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Hongkong—Per MYOGISON MARU, 11th March, 9 a.m.

Chinawangi—Per JINJU M, 11th March, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGI M, 11th March, 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKEO M, 11th March, 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per CHUSAN, 11th March, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per QUARTA, 11th March, 9 a.m.

## MONDAY, 13th March.

Tientsin—Per SHENGKING, 13th Mar., 11 a.m.

Japan via Moji—Per BANRI M, 13th March, 8 a.m.

Saigon—Per TAISANG, 13th March, 1 p.m.

Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 13th March, 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per WOSANG, 13th March, 5 p.m.

American & Canadian Mail.

American & Canadian Mail.